

MORE ABOUT THE FARM PROBLEM.

Houston Observer 5/24/19
 Nearly everything has been said concerning the "back to the farm" move in newspapers and journals for the past two years, and although many reasonable suggestions have been made and much persuasion resorted to we do not yet see any marked improvement from the constant complaint and call for help; the shortage must be growing.

Now nearly all Southerners, black and white, know the chief reasons for this shortage and they know how it can be remedied, but herein lies the hitch; the white Southerner won't, and the black Southerner can't give the remedy. Let us review some of those reasons and maybe suggest a remedy:

The attractions of the city with its higher wages, better housing facilities, and better schools, are well known to the farm or plantation owner; and he likewise knows that until he and the farm communities can offer equal opportunities, if not better, the city will continue to draw his help. It is simply a matter of what kind of homes he can afford his tenants and how much he is interested in the educational welfare of the community.

But there is a greater and far more serious problem in this connection that is doing more to take away farm labor than all others. Not only is it affecting farm labor, but in numerous sections of the South it is affecting certain farm owners—both present and prospective. It is the same old problem, RACE HATRED and RACE PREJUDICE, with all the accompanying evils.

The Negro in the South is adapted to the farm and loves the life. Since the days of his bondage he has proven himself a dependable farmer, either as tenant or owner, and he does not wilfully leave or desert the soil as quickly as some others; but for years he has been sadly imposed upon in the rural districts and small towns, where he enjoys no police protection, and when he gets away from such places he doesn't usually return. Can you blame him?

There are some plantations not very many miles from Houston that are said to be virtual prisons in regard to the treatment of their Negro labor, and in the past certain instances of whipping and threats against leaving have been known on these places.

Again, unfair methods of dealing with poor ignorant tenants have discouraged any number, causing them to give up and desert the farm. Regardless of how bountiful the crop in these cases, greedy owners have been known to take the entire yield, then advance the Negro tenant one month's rations, and encouragingly advise him that he will be able to catch up with his "accounts" with another good year. This same tenant is often housed in shacks that are unfit for a city dog to live in. Can you blame him for giving up?

Negro farm owners have also suffered where they have been a little more progressive than their white neighbors thought they ought to be, and have often been forced to sell choice farms at the other fellow's price to avoid personal danger to himself and family. An instance of this kind happened a little more than a year ago near a town seven-one miles northwest of Houston—incidentally the same town where The Observer was barred. During the recent long drought a Negro farmer, who fortunately

had a fine large spring on his place, dug out a reservoir or water hole to conserve water for his cattle and horses. White neighbors wanted access to this water hole, and, without asking permission, they broke down his fences, turning their stock in on his crops. When he objected and repaired his fences they repeated the performance with the advice that he could quit the community if he didn't like it. Later when he refused to sell he was met in town by some of his "neighbors" and beaten into insensibility with axe handles—dying in a few weeks from same injuries.

Now the farm needs the Negro—just as the Negro needs the farm—and if there is to be any improvement in the situation the thinking South must break down these conditions—not to speak of the lynchings and other worse forms of brutal treatment that are steadily driving the Negro entirely out of reach of the farm and Southland as well.

There is a surplus of unemployed Negro young men—mostly returned soldiers—since the end of the war. The Observer would suggest that some of these take advantage of the State's offer to soldiers and secure a farm tract. This can be safely done by colonizing and sticking together. The farm community is always one of success.

These are the reconstruction days and every American citizen is needed to fill a place somewhere. Why not encourage and allow the Negro who loves the farm to remain and peacefully make a success of his efforts.

Buy Big Plantation, Depend on Confront Labor Problem

Greenville, Miss., Dec. 12.—The largest purchase made in Sharkey County recently was completed when J. M. Williamson Jr. and his three sisters gained possession of a 600-acre plantation for the sum of \$90,000. A school and church will be established on the plantation, teaching thrift, sanitation, morals and proper ideas relative to the use of the ballot pending the annulment of the disfranchisement clause.

The only problem faced by the Williamsons is that of acquiring sufficient help. Scores of farm labor left this vicinity during the war to obtain work in factories in the North, and have expressed an unwillingness to return because of the existing conditions here when whites and blacks become involved in petty differences. The Williamsons received their education at Tuskegee Institute.

THE RURAL PROBLEM.

The question has been raised as to what must be done to make the colored man in the country districts an asset rather than a liability. In other words what is to be done to give this large group of Americans protection, education and such an outlook on life as will make their condition secure, prosperous and happy.

It is estimated that more than one-half of the entire Negro population lives in the country places of the South and elsewhere, in which Benjamin W. Hunt, of is engaged in producing the staple crops Eatonton, sets out to explode the current of that section. The hardships and in-

negro labor. Mr. Hunt, who as former president of the Georgia State Bankers' association and a farmer himself, is qualified to speak with authority. Lines up the principal cotton-producing counties of Georgia, and arrives at the conclusion that the bulk of their cotton yield is the result of white labor.

Since cotton became commercially important to the south, we have been taught that the negro was the pivot around which it swung. Mr. Hunt does not even now say that under existing conditions we could produce a normal crop without the aid of the negro. But he does say that, speaking numerically, and from the points of view of brains and finance, that cotton is a white man's crop.

Another factor Mr. Hunt might have

stressed is the gradually decreasing role the negro is assigning himself not alone in the culture of cotton, but in southern agriculture generally. The fact that he cannot be de-

pended upon as a farm laborer, having little respect for his contractual obligation, is one reason. His congestion in towns and cities

another. His predilection for "holidays" and "hot suppers" another. His inefficiency through disease and dissipation another. Until these faults are corrected the negro will occupy a diminishing role, not in the south's agricultural scheme alone, but in its others, also.

justices suffered by them under the tenant system, often equivalent to peonage, were revealed in recent events in Arkansas, where their efforts to secure an improvement were pronounced an uprising or insurrection.

Migration is the only recourse left the Negro when the local authorities and the courts join with the planters in the conspiracy to deprive him of not only the fruits of his labor but life itself.

If the South wants the Negro to remain as an economic asset it must deal with him justly. Exact justice and fair dealing is the only true solution of the problem. Terrorization either by the mob or by the courts, as practiced in Arkansas, will not avail for long. It will only drive the Negroes away from those localities where these methods prevail.

The Negro of the country districts requires the same justice that is required by the Negro in the cities. Let the doctrine of justice to all be tried and the result cannot fail to be encouraging.

CONCLUSION

5-14 WHITE MAN'S CROP. Of economic as well as sentimental interest is the painstaking analysis, published in the country places of the South and elsewhere, in which Benjamin W. Hunt, of is engaged in producing the staple crops Eatonton, sets out to explode the current of that section. The hardships and in-

WHITE MAN PREDOMINATES IN CULTURE OF COTTON

Editor Constitution: In order the better to develop the facts regarding the production of cotton in Georgia, I have made from the United States census of 1910 the following tables. Whoever reads them aright must gather that raising cotton in the state of Georgia is a white man's job.

The counties producing the greatest yield of cotton per acre are recorded with a population of white farmers largely in excess of negro farmers. On the other hand, those counties raising the least cotton per acre have an excess of negro over white farmers. My first table is the result of separating the thirty-two most productive counties, i. e., yielding a bale of cotton from the smallest area of land.

The "Big Cotton" Counties.

Table No. 1, the most productive cotton producing counties.

W., white farmers; N., negro farmers.

COUNTY—		Total acres in cotton, 1909.	Production in bales.	Acres required to produce a bale of cotton.
1. Crisp . . .	W. 767 N. 684	34,668	18,092	1.36
2. Irwin . . .	W. 719 N. 406	22,580	13,268	1.70
3. Toombs . .	W. 1,009 N. 350	18,911	10,248	1.84
4. Tift . . .	W. 913 N. 229	16,362	8,777	1.86
5. Screven . .	W. 1,340 N. 1,563	49,962	26,061	1.92
6. Milton . . .	W. 1,306 N. 105	16,345	8,265	1.99
7. Bulloch . .	W. 2,340 N. 1,281	58,210	29,041	2.00
8. Cobb . . .	W. 2,574 N. 700	29,763	14,772	2.01
9. Wilcox . . .	W. 1,062 N. 605	38,113	18,898	2.01
10. Dooly . . .	W. 1,163 N. 1,588	71,396	35,365	2.019
11. Turner . . .	W. 825 N. 374	25,506	12,590	2.02
12. Ben Hill . .	W. 677 N. 401	15,231	7,506	2.02
13. Terrell . .	W. 643 N. 2,098	75,125	35,985	2.08
14. Telfair . .	W. 1,060 N. 444	25,187	12,034	2.09
15. Forsyth . .	W. 2,071 N. 172	23,426	11,209	2.09
16. Richmond .	W. 736 N. 608	18,342	8,630	2.12
17. Mtgomery .	W. 1,891 N. 953	44,086	20,899	2.17
18. Berrien . .	W. 2,055 N. 368	29,253	13,383	2.18
19. Emanuel . .	W. 2,181 N. 1,104	59,264	27,095	2.18
20. Tattnall . .	W. 1,738 N. 637	30,714	14,023	2.19
21. Dodge . . .	W. 1,599 N. 1,069	57,232	25,856	2.21
22. Fayette . .	W. 1,363 N. 596	32,462	14,155	2.22
23. Mitchell . .	W. 1,524 N. 0	56,912	25,629	2.22
24. Oconee . . .	W. 1,101 N. 835	34,843	15,544	2.241
25. Burke . . .	W. 646 N. 3,281	104,786	46,741	2.242
26. Franklin . .	W. 2,323 N. 610	43,595	19,312	2.25
27. DeKalb . .	W. 1,946 N. 734	25,426	11,268	2.25
28. Pulaski . .	W. 1,376 N. 1,573	70,435	31,018	2.27
29. Lincoln . .	W. 698 N. 850	25,165	10,933	2.30
30. Sumter . . .	W. 769 N. 2,160	92,822	9,647	2.34

31. Jenkins . .	W. 605 N. 815	32,003	13,552	2.36
32. Laurens . .	W. 2,657 N. 2,266	100,250	41,884	2.39

Total white farmers, 43,677.
Total negro farmers, 29,439.
Total acreage planted in cotton, 1,378,325.
Total yield in bales, 641,680.
Average acres per bale produced, 2.10.

Whites Predominate.

Each farmer's work appears to have produced 8.77-100 bales of cotton.

The percentage in contributing labor was, of white, 60 per cent.

The percentage in contributing labor was, of negroes, 40 per cent.

In geographic position the foregoing are neither extreme northern, southern nor sea coast counties. They lie practically between 34 and 31 degrees of latitude.

This summary of these prolific counties show an excess of white farmers.

By extending the foregoing list to be most catholic in statistics, I necessarily include counties (ranking low in this premier class) that show an excess of negro over white farmers. The exceptions are ranked Nos. 5, 10, 13, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31. I have omitted all counties that produce less than 5,000 bales, which number 29 counties in Georgia that cannot be ranked as adapted to cotton cultivation; being mostly north Georgia counties, they have few negro farmers.

Table No. 2 includes the counties producing the least amount of cotton per acre planted thereon.

Table No. 2.

COUNTY—		Total acres in cotton, 1910.	Production in bales.	Acres required to produce a bale of cotton.
83. Monroe . .	W. 1,026 N. 1,763	60,708	22,954	2.65
84. Upson . . .	W. 900 N. 901	35,327	13,300	2.66
85. Clay . . .	W. 323 N. 811	33,642	12,624	2.66
86. Appling . .	W. 1,261 N. 264	14,335	5,283	2.71
87. McDuffie .	W. 547 N. 883	27,857	10,284	2.71
88. Crawford .	W. 599 N. 604	23,011	8,424	2.71
89. Lowndes . .	W. 1,197 N. 1,125	27,777	10,087	2.75
90. Floyd . . .	W. 2,227 N. 765	38,150	13,955	2.75
91. Troup . . .	W. 940 N. 1,978	67,515	24,611	2.75
92. Talferro .	W. 353 N. 1,125	26,711	9,674	2.76
93. Warren . .	W. 528 N. 1,202	42,592	15,381	2.77
94. Calhoun . .	W. 370 N. 1,139	36,162	13,061	2.77
95. Hancock . .	W. 807 N. 2,032	59,511	21,379	2.78
96. Coweta . .	W. 1,457 N. 2,155	86,849	31,249	2.78
97. Jones . . .	W. 682 N. 1,289	48,520	17,391	2.79
98. Polk . . .	W. 1,576 N. 650	29,034	10,419	2.79
99. Greene . . .	W. 999 N. 1,831	51,834	18,548	2.79
100. Twiggs . .	W. 586 N. 1,063	39,629	14,094	2.81
101. Early . . .	W. 933 N. 1,576	52,569	18,731	2.81
102. Stewart . .	W. 388 N. 1,235	43,762	15,540	2.81
103. Grady . . .	W. 1,617 N. 725	20,964	7,417	2.82
104. M'wether .	W. 1,628 N. 2,126	92,325	32,218	2.87

105. Newton . .	W. 1,157 N. 1,391	55,069	19,518	2.92
106. Decatur . .	W. 1,539 N. 1,490	29,216	10,053	2.91
107. Baldwin . .	W. 471 N. 960	32,983	11,247	2.93
108. Bartow . .	W. 2,344 N. 529	46,646	15,731	2.96
109. Haralson .	W. 1,682 N. 243	21,838	7,349	2.97
110. Muscogee .	W. 426 N. 593	19,356	6,125	3.01
111. Talbot . .	W. 587 N. 1,159	35,924	11,691	3.07
112. Quitman .	W. 184 N. 523	18,013	5,843	3.08
113. Macon . . .	W. 671 N. 733	30,176	9,798	3.08
114. Baker . . .	W. 387 N. 908	24,980	8,044	3.10
115. Wilk'son .	W. 871 N. 639	26,558	8,484	3.13
116. Harris . .	W. 834 N. 1,950	61,864	19,685	3.14
117. Webster . .	W. 376 N. 596	22,213	6,823	3.25

Total white farmers, 32,554.
Total negro farmers, 38,956.
Total acreage planted in cotton, 1,384,410.
Total yield in bales, 487,295.
Average acres per bale produced, 2.865.

In this table it required 35 counties to equal the area of the 32 counties in table No. 1, planted in cotton. In this table a farmer's work produced 6.81-100 bales.

The percentage of labor was, of whites, 45 per cent.

The percentage of labor was, of negroes, 55 per cent.

I have conscientiously tabulated these statistics to convince myself and others interested that we are indebted to the white race for the American success in cotton culture, not to negro slavery nor black labor.

White Man's Work.

Years ago I realized and published what I believed to be true of the development of the cotton plant itself. I then said that the southern white planter had accomplished more in developing the cotton plant since the colonies were settled by the white race than had been done for the other great staple, wheat, by the whole world since Caesar invaded Gaul.

Why have I gathered the foregoing statistics? I answer in an endeavor to save cotton from being classed with the culture of silk or the production of tea, both of which are suited to Georgia climatic conditions. No greater calamity could well be inflicted on the cotton producing southern states than to relegate cotton to this class of Asiatic peasant labor crops, the remuneration barely sustaining life, and human existence deprived of all the equipment necessary to white civilization. Such a condition existing among us would brutalize the farmer and dull the moral sense of the consumer of the staple.

I desire the world to realize that cotton is an American farmer's crop, and must be sustained at a price level of Caucasian living. Coincident with its production must be conserved churches, schools and all the accessories of a white man's environment.

I have classified the realities regardless of theories, stating as fully the statistics against my own belief as those favoring.

Those who accept the proven facts of 1900, as superseding the theories of 18, must realize that the economic changes wrought by the work of machinery directed by workers has revolutionized all labor conditions. In 1914, to think correct think in terms of this era of free labor and not in terms of the black past.

BENJAMIN

Eatonton, Ga.

Agriculture - 1919

Labor Conditions. DELTA NEGROES DECLARE THEY ARE SWINDLED OUT OF EVERYTHING THEY MAKE

An intelligent negro from Leflore county was in Jackson yesterday to see if Gov. Bilbo could not collect several hundred dollars he says is being withheld from him by the delta farmer for whom he worked this year on the share system—50—50.

He called at the Governor's office but finding that official out of town, told his troubles to Private Secretary Buck and others. He stated that he worked for a Leflore county planter this year for one-half the crop, being "furnished" supplies. He turned in 18 bales of cotton and the seed. His store account was about \$250, with 20 per cent interest added. The negro knew that was robbery, but stood for it, and paid the bill—or rather he was given credit for the store account and the interest.

Later, he called on the "boss" for a settlement, and was told there was no settlement to make, as the accounts were about balanced, and that the negro still owed a small balance.

His part of the crop was 9 bales of cotton and the seed, four and a half tons, and knew the cotton was worth about \$200 per bale, counting the seed. However he got no settlement. Instead he was "cussed out" and ordered to get off the place, which he did with time to his credit.

The negro was told that Gov. Bilbo had no power to make the planter pay what was claimed to be due—about \$1,500—but it was suggested that he go back to Greenwood and employ a first-class lawyer to collect the money but he protested that was a dangerous proposition and he did not dare return to the county. He was in favor of employing a Jackson attorney and of letting him visit Greenwood and bringing the suit.

If this was an exceptional case it might be suggested that the negro was lying out of whole cloth. But it is by no means the first and only report of the kind that has reached the office of the Governor and of other State officials. Only the day previous two negroes from Yazoo county were at the Governor's office on a similar mission and several others have communicated their tales of woe by mail.

In the event there is truth in the statement made by these negroes, the honest farmers of the delta should sit up and take notice. The white man who would thus rob a poor negro who has worked hard all the year and made a good crop should be shown up. The blessed sunlight of publicity should be turned on him, and will be if the delta planters are to retain the labor on their farms hereafter. The negroes declared they would not return to their delta homes, and did not want their names known in this connection. They gave the names of the farmers for whom they had been working, but for the present they are charitably withheld.—Jackson Clarion Ledger.

Doubtless the above is an exceptional case. There may be other similar cases, but as a rule the negro laborers in the delta are treated fair and square by the farmers of that section. The farmers and business men of the delta are as intelligent, refined and we believe honest people, and they are well aware of the fact that if they permit a pronusuous swindling of the negro out of what justly belongs to him, it will only be a short time before their snowy white cotton fields will be barren wastes.

What the people of the delta should do is to see that the law is enforced and every one receives a fair deal regardless of race, color or previous condition of ser-

itude, and if they do not—a black negro and white bunch of cotton in the delta will become a curiosity to be admired and wondered at.

NEGRO TELLS OF SHOOTING FARMER

MACON GAZETTE

JANUARY 30, 1919

Used Gun Hidden by Son of the
Wounded Man and Fired as
He Fled to Frighten Tingle,
Hamilton Says.

Eugene Hamilton, negro farmer, twenty nine years of age, of near Monticello, who is held at the Bibb county jail on a charge of attempting to kill last Tuesday with a shotgun Charley Tingle, prominent planter of near Monticello, claimed Thursday that the shooting was justifiable. Hamilton was brought to Macon late Tuesday by Sheriff Ezell, of Jasper county, to avoid mobs of infuriated Jasper countians.

Feeling against him is so high in Jasper county that Sheriff Ezell requested Jailer Tom McCommons to deliver him to no one except him.

Hamilton, who is the son of John Hamilton, a farmer of near Monticello, said the trouble first started when he refused to work for Tingle "for nothing." Before Christmas, he said they made a verbal contract that he would till fifteen acres of land on "halves." About the first of January, he said, Tingle asked him to quit tilling the land and cut wood for him. He also asked him to do other work, Hamilton said, but was not willing to pay him.

Says Tingle Threatened Him.

On the day of the shooting, he said, he told Tingle that rather than work "for nothing" he would leave the place. Tingle cursed and threatened him, he said, and told him if he did not stay there and do what he was told to do he would kill him. Earlier in the morning, he said, Tingle's son had concealed a shotgun in a barrel behind the barn. After a few words had passed, Tingle advanced on him with an axe, the negro said. Running behind the barn, he grabbed the shotgun concealed in the barrel, and fired both barrels as he ran, he said.

It was not his intention he said, to shoot Tingle, but he fired to frighten him. He said he did not know whether any of the shots took effect.

When the shots were fired, he said, Floyd Malone, a farmer, and Tingle's son, armed with shotguns pursued him, and he ran to the home of Harvie Jordan, a few miles distant. Mr. Jordan telephoned to the sheriff that he wanted to surrender. The Sheriff arrived in a few minutes with Tax Collector Lane and Lovett Benton, of Monticello, and all went well until the automobile broke down a few miles from Mr. Jordan's home. Another automobile they borrowed from Brown McMichael, a farmer, broke down a few miles further at Hebron Church. They borrowed a third car from Walter Meriwether, a negro farmer, and went to Hillsboro. When this car broke down, they went to Round Oak in a car with a traveling man, and from Round Oak they came to Macon in a car with a traveling

salesman living here.

Mob is Formed.

At Round Oak, Hamilton said, it was learned that a mob had formed at Monticello and was scouring the surrounding country for him. He said he considered himself lucky that he escaped from Jasper county, as if he had been caught by the mob he would undoubtedly had been lynched.

He said he had been living in Jasper county all his life, and had never been in trouble. He said Harvie Jordan, Eugene Benton, and other prominent citizens of the county would testify as to his good character.

Planters Hold Workers in Bondage

The Federal Investigation
poses Mississippi
Slavery
2-8-19
(By Continental Press)

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 7.—The theory that slavery still exists in some portions of the South was strongly supported when W. L. Corley (white), a prosperous delta planter, was arrested by federal authorities here recently on the charge of peonage. Attorneys employed by Corley appeared before U. S. Commissioner Rickett and asserted that their client was too ill to appear for trial. The defendant was granted a continuance. Fifty or more witnesses crowded the courtroom to testify against Corley and to describe his method of holding his employes in bondage.

Corley's Method Exposed

Corley's farm is situated in Yazoo county and it is his practice, some claim, to make weekly visits to the courts of this city in search for prey. He would interest himself in the case of a prisoner who had been arrested for a minor offense, pay the court fine and perfect an arrangement whereby the man would be compelled to work on his plantation to pay the cost of fine back. In conjunction with his farm he operated a grocery store, it is said, and all of his employes were required to purchase their provisions from him on credit basis. This method so complicated affairs that the laborers were always in debt to Corley and were forever working to pay him back.

Other Cases Mentioned

The scarcity of labor in this section on big cotton plantations has forced landlords to inaugurate many sinister methods in the endeavor to carry forward their propaganda of labor without reward. Persons who have suffered from the practice have made visits to the state capital to secure aid in exposing the new system of slavery. The reluctance of the county officials to take steps in stopping the evil practice invited the attention of the federal authorities and a sweeping investigation

was ordered. Other cases have been cited following the arrest of Corley, and warrants have been issued to round up the propagators of peonage in the Yazoo delta.

CONFISCATING THE OTHER FEL-
LOW'S LAND.

The Senate of the Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill to submit a Constitutional amendment to the people providing a graduated tax on land holdings in excess of 1,000 acres. At last accounts it had not passed the house; but there is a prospect of its success in that body. There is nothing new about the idea, though the action by the Arkansas Senate on the idea is rather new. The motive behind it is to make it unprofitable to own more than 1,000 acres of land.

"The big plantation problem" is one in which the Black Belt of Alabama is peculiarly interested, no less than its equivalent in Arkansas and some other Southern States. The Arkansas Gazette, the leading newspaper of that State, is not impressed with the feasibility of the method of division proposed by the Senate. It says:

For an amendment to penalize the possession of more than 1,000 acres of land many citizens would vote in the honest belief that such a measure would give more people opportunity to acquire homes and farms. We are quite ready to grant that the members of the House who voted for the Stevens resolution saw in it the social and economic benefits that would result from increase in the number of farmers who own their farms.

But such a measure would be subject to so many kinds of evasion that it would probably not be nearly so effective toward breaking up large holdings as are forces that are already in operation and that will operate with greater power as time goes on. These forces are levee, drainage and highway districts. A man or a corporation can easily hold thousands of acres of land in a region where no great improvements are being made. But when these thousands of acres have been put in a levee or a drainage district or other district for an important improvement their holding becomes another matter, on account of the assessments that must be paid on every acre. The land will then probably have to be put to some use or divided and sold.

The Arkansas plan, it seems to us, is objectionable on ground that is supported by the best of moral and political principles. Is it not a vicious thing for the State to single out one class of property and virtually confiscate it when neither the health nor the morals of the community are jeopardized by the character of the property? If a class of property is unclean or if it is used for illegitimate purposes, government then has the right, at its option, to step in and outlaw it. But land per se is legiti-

mate property wherever the institution of enlightened law exists.

Large holdings of land taxed on a graduated scale, like great cash incomes, are justifiable on the ground that the beneficiary is better able to contribute a larger share of taxes to the upkeep of government. But would it be legitimate for government to say, "It is against the law for any person to receive an income above a certain figure?" Why not say directly in Arkansas, "It shall be unlawful for any man to own more than 1,000 acres of land?" all above that figure to be confiscated as contraband.

The Arkansas confiscation scheme—for it must amount to that to be effectual—would limit the sphere of action of the individual. It would limit his ambition. It might limit his initiative and industry. Not every plantation above 1,000 acres represents an economic loss to society. We know of a few great acreages in Alabama owned and managed by energetic and able men which, if disintegrated by fiat of law, would represent a loss to society. In the absence of buyers to take over the confiscated acres the loss would be incalculable.

So much by way of objection to a plausible method proposed to dispose of large land holdings in the South.

Actually the old plantation system is growing archaic. Its place in the scheme of modern agriculture, on the whole, is unquestionably bad. It is bad for two reasons. In the first place it deprives us of a populous rural country. In the second place it prevents the production of balanced crops; it hampers the development of the best methods of farming.

Yet nobody is to blame for the condition. It is a natural condition. It has been, in the past, a necessary condition.

But today it is an undesirable condition, as a general rule, and all students of the question are agreed that it is. It is generally agreed that the system must go, or at least suffer a marked modification.

What is to be done about it? We have no faith in the power of a resolution, and little faith in the power of a statute, to correct the condition without doing more harm than good.

The fact is, as The Advertiser has several times remarked, the natural operation of economic law is modifying the old system. Boll weevils and negro migration, coming suddenly upon the heels of long years of one-cropism, hit the Black Belt farming system a wrenching blow. They continue to pummel the old system. Out of it all came a hastening of the tendency to establish the livestock industry on a greater scale. Out of it came diversification. Out of it all must come reduced acreage and continuation of diversification, with live stock as the cornerstone of the new system.

Meanwhile, desirable settlers from other

States—from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and the like—come prospecting among us, and they seem pleased, for many of them are buying farms. The farms are here for those who wish to buy them.

More small farms ought to be bought by new comers; but there is no law by which the purchasers may be artificially multiplied. There is no way to outlaw the boll weevil, no way by which the distribution of negro farm labor may be artificially controlled.

THE BLACK BELT AND FARM LABOR.

The Montgomery Advertiser
The natural processes of economic law are forcing a radical change in the farming methods in the Black Belt of Alabama. When hard times hit Alabama in 1914 and 1915, flush times hit the industrial centers of the North and East, with the immediate result that thousands of farm laborers left Alabama for the industrial centers. They haven't come back. When hard times hit the industrial centers, the laborers may move again. Many of them may return to the cotton belt. Many of them won't. Meantime, the Black Belt farmer is squarely up against the grim duty of deciding what he is going to do in 1919.

The Black Belt farmer who has what he is accustomed to regard as sufficient labor to cultivate his land is the exception. Most farmers in this section are unable to get anything like near enough men to run the plows which they have customarily run. Thousands of acres of land lay fallow last year for want of labor to cultivate them. A still larger acreage will lie idle in 1919 for the same reason. We know of a few Black Belt farmers who say they can't pay the prices demanded by farm laborers and make a living.

The result is that the farmer will take such labor as he can pick up and can afford to pay and work such land as his reduced labor resources will permit. Instead of cultivating 500 acres he will cultivate 150 or 100 acres. Meantime, however, he must pay taxes on the whole 500 acres, unless he sells it—which not a few land owners are doing as prospectors from Tennessee and Kentucky and some of the Middle Western States come into Alabama to look over conditions.

The readjustment now in progress will, perhaps, be far-reaching. Those who began a few years ago to stock their land with cattle and hogs are fortunately situated. They can maintain their own with comparatively little labor. The critical situation now perplexing those of our planters who have not made a serious beginning in live stock growing is bound to drive them either to converting more of their land into pasture or to selling the land.

It will not be many years before the

"big plantation" will be more of a stock farm than a cotton field. There will be smaller tracts under actual cultivation. There will have to be more farm machinery in use to save labor.

The Black Belt farmer is agitated by the impulse to plant cotton on a heavier scale than for the past two or three years. He'd like mighty well to have a hundred bales of cotton to sell this fall, but the labor situation is going to make another all-cotton experiment precarious business for whoever attempts it.

The Black Belt started out to readjust in 1915. It hasn't finished readjustment yet. It never again will be the Black Belt it was in 1914 and in the years before that.

EMANCIPATE SOUTHERN FARM LABOR.

The B. of A.
Because they are organized and can enforce their demands, laborers in factories and shops have been able to secure better wages as conditions have changed. But the labor of the South in the cotton fields has been almost helpless, and has never been properly paid.

At a meeting of the American Cotton Association in New Orleans last May, Mr. Wanamaker, the president of the Association, said: "Prices of cotton crops in the past have been based on slave labor. The industry has blessed every section of the land but the South. Labor in the Southland has been so low that it has almost been forced to steal to exist. Cotton today is worth 40 cents a pound. During the last year it should have been 75 cents for the first six months, and 40 for the remainder of the year."

The price of cotton has been low because the crop has been largely produced by ignorant Negroes who had no other way to make a living and who as a consequence worked for a bare subsistence. This labor virtually fixed the price of cotton so that the white farmer could not make a living out of cotton growing except by using the labor of the women and children of his family. Thus the cheap labor of the Negro and the unpaid labor of

the women and children have reduced the price of cotton to the lowest possible point. Under this system it has been to the immediate interest of great planters to keep the price of labor down, and this has almost kept the Negro in bondage and has reduced the women and children of the white farmer to economic servitude.

As long as there is an abundance of cheap Negro labor to be exploited in the cotton field, just so long will the women and children of the farmer in the hills be compelled to work in the fields and be deprived of education and other advantages. While the migration of thousands of Negroes from the South produces temporary confusion and embarrasses the large planters, yet it will ultimate in good. The scarcity of labor will secure better wages and better living conditions for the Negroes who remain, and the higher price which the cotton will necessarily command will enable the hill farmer to live better and to release the women and children from unnecessary toil and give them education and reasonable comforts.

Instead of deploring the migration of the Negro, we should encourage it. The Southern white people and the Negroes who remain will be vastly better off with higher priced labor and the North will share with the South the Negro problem.

As white labor in the South has suffered from competition with cheap Negro labor, now is the time to secure relief and emancipate the white women and children of the cotton patch.—Arkansas Methodist.

Condition and Improvement of.

MARK MASON INTRODUCES NEW GRAND DIVISION

OF AMERICAN BOLSCHIVEKI

The Sunday Manuscript
Farmers of the United States Organizing to Demand Strict and Generous Enforcement of Laws Enacted to Accord Them Better Financing. Commerce and Industry Has Monopolized Banking Facilities of the Nation to the Great Disadvantage of the Farmers, Who Now Arise to Demand Equitable Accommodations. Beef Trust Dominates Situation Out of Which Comes the High Cost of Living. All Departments of the Federal Government Actively Co-operating With the Big Five in Control of All Food in America. Odds and Ends of Real News.

Let's get down to cases and tell one another the truth.

You know how it is when the girls get together in the second-story back, with their kimonos on and their hair down their backs—some of them tell the truth.

Gifford Pinchot, John Royal Harris and a large flock of surface skimmers, fakirs, four-flushers and other foolish people are pitting up platforms and printed columns with a lot of dam'd rot about Bolshevism.

None of these fakirs would, by any chance, go where real unrest exists, nor yet rub elbows with the gentlemen and ladies now in our midst who make a specialty of bomb throwing, with red flag raisings on the side, as 'twere.

Back of all the mighty serious trouble now grouped under the bunk name of Bolshevism is the high cost of living.

Men who toil long, hard hours are broke at the end of the month, despite the fact that they are now paid more than they ever before were able to earn.

None objects to the direct tax levies. Not a man cries out against the money spent and misspent for war.

No protest is made against the vast civil list pay roll.

The unrest is due to the pressure resulting from "nips" upon their earnings, which seem to make them poorer and poorer, despite the fact that they are now earning what seems to be "big pay."

These insidious "nips" eat up all that

might be saved out of an ordinary week's wages.

No matter how much comes in from the combined efforts of a family, all of it goes—somewhere, somehow—none seems to know where or how.

The cost of food is the target of all workers who discuss the present-day economic problem.

The word "profiteer" has come into constant use.

It is directed chiefly against those who serve food; against all who handle food, from the farmer to the retailer.

Out in the country the farmers are clamoring for relief.

They, too, handle more money now than ever before, but, like the worker in the city, they, too, are broke.

Neither the farmer nor the worker can tell how he happens to grow poorer as his income increases. All they know is the concrete fact.

Meanwhile the Bolsheviki multiply. In the popular mind, the Bolsheviki is made up wholly of foreign-born mouthers and native malcontents.

To a certain extent this is true, but there is being builded a foundation under these mouthers and malcontents that will surely, if not suddenly, challenge the most serious attention of all who have authority.

This foundation is being fashioned out of the farmers of America.

The whole financing scheme of the Government is a criminal fake in so far as it relates to farmers.

Congress enacted certain laws which were, in the first instance, aimed to aid the farmers in financing their affairs with the facility now common to com-

mercial and industrial enterprises.

The Federal Land Bank is the most complete fake of all the establishments created by the Government for the relief of farmers, except the provision in the law providing for loans to cattle raisers.

In Pennsylvania alone 137 local boards identified with the Federal Land Bank quit cold within a very brief period because the personnel thereof realized that they never had even the most remote chance of lending any money to their neighbors.

So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the whole scheme known as the Federal Land Bank is a rank swindle.

In Bucks county the local board has not even met for six months, and an agent of the board was fired because he had the jazz to get business through by calling upon the individual members of the local board and thus force them to act.

The fact is that the Secretary of the Treasury caused it to become very generally known that loans to Pennsylvania farmers through the Federal Land Bank were not to be encouraged. More accurately, he told officers of national banks to very aggressively discourage all such loans in the East.

Not a dollar has ever been loaned in Pennsylvania under the cattle loan provision in the law.

This cruel and costly fraud upon the people is, obviously, for the benefit of the Beef Trust.

In all sections of the country far removed from large retail markets like Philadelphia the Federal Land Bank and the cattle loan scheme function true to form because they do the Beef Trust no harm there.

All food meats sell in this market at at least one-third more than they should cost because the Federal Government is fooling the farmers of the nation and lying to the masses as to aid being given to farmers.

It is common knowledge that the Secretary of Agriculture is a plain, every-day liar. Nobody who knows him will take his word on any subject.

The Secretary of the Treasury deliberately warned all banks not to lend any money on the Farmers' Land Bank scheme, while at the same time trying to create the impression that he was doing his utmost to keep down the cost of living by lending money to farmers with which to buy and breed cattle.

George W. Norris, of Philadelphia, is the man at the head of the Farmers' Land Bank.

This worthy cheater had to hand up about \$50,000 to keep the Hon. William A. Carr and others of counsel from sending him the road in connection with some corporation frauds in Delaware.

I have, for the minute, mislaid the papers in this case, but the fact remains that George W. Norris flam'd some people in Delaware and had to dig up \$50,000 to square the dirty job.

Right now, responding to pressure from the Beef Trust, the Wilson Administration is trying to sell all the unused canned meats bought for the army at a price that will keep up the cost of similar goods in this country.

It is very frankly admitted that the big idea is to save millions for the Beef Trust.

Can you imagine anything funnier

than the Federal authorities getting all het up about bomb-throwers and soap-boxers in the big cities, when they, by their own acts, are driving the farmers of the entire nation into the Bolsheviki?

If your roof leaks call a carpenter; if you want to know about your teeth consult a dentist; if about finance see a banker; but if you want to know about farming ask a politician, a labor leader or a city business man.

That seems to be the customary procedure in this country.

Recently the usually practical Mr. Hurley, calling a conference to consider shipping problems, was quoted as sending the following language in a telegram to officials of municipalities:

The Shipping Board has asked the United States Chamber of Commerce to call a national conference of the best business, banking, shipping and labor experts in the country. . . . Farming, mining and industrial problems to be given full consideration.

Naturally, farming must be given "full consideration," for it supplies or supports much of the shipping of the nation, but why should it be considered by labor leaders instead of farmers?

Is it because labor is organized and the farmers are not?

When we began to mobilize industries for the war, nearly every trade and craft was ready with a delegation to go to Washington and suggest what should be done—with the exception of agriculture.

The Farmers' Advisory Committee was a sort of an eleventh-hour arrangement designed to meet the spreading of demand for a representation of producers.

No Government bureau appeared to know just where to turn to get the collective farmers' opinion.

The Department of Agriculture was not able to qualify as the farmers' spokesman in the war.

When the Farmers' Advisory Committee was chosen the members were picked without consulting any large groups of farmers.

The various individuals were chosen because of certain qualifications of local leadership, and not as delegates instructed to represent farmers from various States.

Some of the appointments appeared to be political.

The result was that these men were in no wise held accountable to the farmers. They advised the Government, when the officials chose to consult them, as they thought as individuals and not as delegates.

Farmers generally did not regard these men as their spokesmen.

Not a dast soul gives heed to anything I say, but, even at that, I think that Thomas E. Mitten, Judge John M. Patterson and Gus Butterworth might well take their pens in hand and write to the President, and others in interest, bidding them quit fourflashing with the farmers of America, to the end that the dishonestly high cost of living may come down.

Take it from me, fellers, the farmers are no better off than you are, and the cold, brutal truth is that the Beef Trust has the Federal Administration on the hip, and none in office dares say or do anything to encourage near-by cattle production.

I assert that the failure to finance farmers according to law is deliberate, willful and continuous, and I very strongly suspect that it is entirely crooked. Herein is the real birthplace of the Bolsheviki in America.

If Gifford Pinchot was on the level and practical, he would set himself

about to uncover the ugly frauds in connection with the handling of farmers' loans.

He has the time, the coin and the gift of gab, but he never does anything but gab.

I think that Pinchot is kidding himself more than he is faking the public.

He poses as a "defender of the people," and probably means to be on the level, but he don't know what he is talking about, and, up to now, he has done nothing but gabble and gabble, without saying anything worth hearing.

Did Pinchot get right down to brass tacks on the problem of farm financing and unbelt some real money to expose the failures and frauds in connection therewith, he would be doing something worth while.

Now he is merely shooting off his mouth, as 'twere.

DOES DIVERSIFICATION PAY?

Montgomery Advertiser
Mississippi is a state of progressive farming whose agricultural history has been practically similar to Alabama's. Conditions there are much the same as in Alabama. General diversification is comparatively new there, as here.

Under the head of "Does Diversification Pay?" the Peoples Bank & Trust Company of Tupelo issues a statement of farm products shipped from Lee county, from January 1, 1918, to March, 1919. In its table the bank gives a detailed statement of bushels and pounds, etc., and the price per each. We give only a summary of the statement, that is, the grand total of each article and its price. The statement follows:

215 cars ear corn	\$ 193,500.00
801 cars shelled corn	1,501,875.00
22,767 bushels peanuts	34,000.00
15 cars poultry	60,000.00
62 cars eggs	372,000.00
496 dozen eggs	198,750.00
Creamery products	75,000.00
112 cars shucks	13,440.00
121 cars hay	31,460.00
12 cars peas	12,000.00
20 cars peanuts	34,000.00
2 cars sweet potatoes	800.00
12 cars Irish potatoes	7,500.00
3 cars watermelons	300.00
2 cars popcorn	2,400.00
22 cars sorghum syrup	66,495.00
8 cars sorghum seed	20,000.00
131 cars cattle, including 44 cars dairy cattle	262,000.00
75 cars cattle and hogs, mixed	168,750.00
69 cars hogs	186,300.00
1 car hogs and sheep mixed	2,500.00
1 car cattle and sheep, mixed	2,500.00
7,500 tons cottonseed	487,500.00
15,000 bales of cotton	2,062,200.00
Hardwood lumber	150,000.00

Total value products shipped \$6,011,820.00

The Memphis Commercial Appeal doubts that ten years ago anything of material value, except cotton and corn products, was shipped from Lee County. Lee is an ex-

ample to other counties in the South. Almost any of them can do as well. But there are several factors to be remembered. The Commercial Appeal describes them thus:

"First, there must be some enterprising and patriotic bankers who are willing to take a chance; then there must be some merchants who are willing to take a chance, and there must then be some enterprising big farmers who are willing to lead."

NEGROES IN SOUTH SHOW PROFIT IN PIGS

Report from Mississippi Tells
of Interest in Farm
Makers' Clubs.

BOYS TAKE LARGE PART

Young Farmers Are Diversifying
Crops—To Grow More Peanuts
and Sweet Potatoes.

For many years following the civil war that section of the South known as the cotton belt was regarded as interested only in the production of cotton. Corn, it is true, was largely produced in the delta and along the rivers; wheat was of small importance over the general area; cattle were of small interest as an industry, and hogs were fed merely for individual consumption, and in thousands of sections meats were bought the year round.

Now all this has been changed. Long before the European war agricultural colleges were impressing their students with the importance of diversified farming in the section which had relied for years almost entirely upon cotton. The war brought added necessity for increased production of all farm products, not only for home consumption but for increasing the national supply.

The share-cropper and the negro tenant long had no special inspiration or example in the diversity of crops, nor was the value upon hogs and cattle properly rated. The share-cropper and the negro in the cotton belt and in the delta region now are to be rated in vastly different figures over those of ten years ago.

A recent report from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College to the United States Department of Agriculture throws a light upon the newest phases of activity in that section which is full of comparative figures.

One of the features of the report deals with the activities of boys in developing a higher standard of farming. But perhaps the most notable part of the report on specialized activities of the boys is that which mentions the tremendous interest of the negro farmers and their sons in agricultural clubs and special developments of the farms.

The report relates that in 1918 the membership of the negro farm clubs increased 400 per cent. over the previous year. Five negro boys, belonging to clubs, reported the production of an average of 108 bushels of corn to the acre. From the pig clubs, 105 negro boys reported the sale of hogs amounting to \$6,253.38, giving a profit of \$3,474.10.

The report of the Assistant Director of Extension Work to the Department of Agriculture says:

"LIVE STOCK CLUBS.

"In reading a news letter of some time past I ran across a statement like this: 'That the total enrollment of pig club members in the United States was 80,000; that 71 per cent. grew pure bred pigs that averaged a gain of 1.14 pounds per day; that twenty-eight States were doing pig club work under the leadership of forty-nine specialists.' When I read this statement I immediately wondered what per cent. of the work being done in the United States was done in Mississippi, and I find that 13 per cent., or one-eighth of the entire enrollment of the United States, is made up of the members in Mississippi; that 75.8 per cent. of our boys grew pure bred pigs; that over 90 per cent. of these pure blood pigs were Duroc Jerseys; that the average profit made on the pure blood pigs was \$34.49; that the pure blood hog population had increased by 54,600 as offspring from pure blood pigs in 1918, with a value of \$1,132,500, valuing the pigs farrowed in the Spring at \$30 each, which value was placed on them at market time in the Fall, and valuing the Fall farrowed pigs at \$15 each. Comparatively few of these pure bloods were sold for pork. Practically all females found places on farms, and the best males were kept for sires.

"As has been the custom in the past, the bankers came forward in their usual liberal manner, putting up some \$40,000 in the form of loans on open notes to the boys, which loans were immediately invested in pure-bred pigs.

"We have made some headway towards the organization of sheep clubs. A few counties were organized during the past year, and this work was notably successful in Yazoo County. The corn club boys put Mississippi on the map as a corn growing State; the pig club boys have practically chased out the 'razor-back,' teaching modern methods of growing and feeding as they proceed, and we believe that the sheep club members will put Mississippi on the map as a sheep growing State. Our agents have been talking sheep for several years to the adults without accomplishing very much and they have fallen on this plan as a solution, which, I am confident, it will prove to be.

"PLANT CLUBS.

"Corn club boys produced an average of 46.3 bushels of corn per acre at a cost of 44 cents per bushel, with an average profit of \$48.86 per member. The ten best records show an average yield of 112.2 bushels per acre at an average cost of 13 cents per bushel and an average profit of \$153.05 per member. Taking weather conditions into account, this is really a most unusual piece of work. Mississippi is now recognized as one of the leading corn States of the Union and is producing a quality of corn unequalled, both facts due in a large measure to the work of the boys.

"During the year some other plant clubs were organized in a small way, and we are planning to push with energy the peanut club and the sweet potato club during the year 1919, believing that they can be of very great value in creating interest in these two crops.

"Several hundred wheat club members have been enrolled, and they are distributed throughout the State. We will find out some things about wheat which we should like to know, and again the boys will render agriculture as a whole a very distinct service. We are going to ask these wheat club members to follow

up their wheat crop with some other crop. It will very likely be sweet potatoes.

"CLUB FOR NEGROES.

"Another phase of our work that has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible is the farm makers' clubs. In 1917 twenty-eight counties were organized, with an enrollment of 956 members; in 1918 thirty-five counties were organized with a total enrollment of 5,008, which was an increase of 400 per cent. over the previous year. Twenty-seven per cent. of the entire 1918 enrollment submitted reports, which is the highest percentage reporting in the history of any of our organized clubs. The members reporting made, in my judgment, a remarkable showing. The average yield of corn produced by the farm makers' club members was 37½ bushels per acre at a cost of 32 cents per bushel, with a total profit of \$31,837.50. Five of these negro boys produced an average of 108 bushels of corn to the acre.

"Of the 1,000 farm makers' pig club members enrolled 195 reported a production of 210 pigs, weighing 34,741 pounds, with a value of \$6,253.38, \$3,474.10 of which was profit to the members. Aside from these two major activities, a few grew potatoes, a few grew peas, pumpkins, and cotton.

"The annual reports of several of the clubmen of this State show some very interesting figures. For your convenience, however, I might mention the fact that the total value of the crops of all club members, emergency, those regularly enrolled members not reporting, and those who did report, was \$1,183,894.20. The 3,437 boys who sent in reports show a total profit of \$104,162.94, or an average of \$30.30 a member, which, when we consider conditions influencing yields in the State, is very good indeed."

Live Stock in Georgia;

Raising for Government

The Constitution
Editor Constitution: Interest in live stock farming and in the sale of live stock at well advertised public sales in Georgia is so widespread and deep, it will not be out of order, just at this time, to place before your readers the facts of such public sales at dates which began in January, 1915, and closed in April, 1917. During that period there were ten such sales.

The writer hereof prefers to give the facts of the period referred to for the reason that they are of record; they are not estimates. Dates, places and prices are given—especially the number of pure-bred animals disposed of. The list will serve a good purpose if parties interested in this rapidly growing enterprise will clip it and keep it for reference.

Places.	Date.	Animals.	Average Price.	Amount of sale.
Albany, Jan. 1, 1915	16 bulls	\$162.25	\$2,596.00	
	39 cows	172.07	6,710.73	
Siloam, Mch. 19, '15	15 bulls	174.00	2,610.00	
	33 cows	137.00	4,521.00	
Quitman, Oct. 10, '15	18 bulls	167.09	3,007.62	
	22 cows	186.91	4,112.02	
Macon, Nov. 3, 1915	19 bulls	182.00	3,458.00	
	24 cows	164.00	3,936.00	
Atlanta, Nov. 19, '15	29 bulls	310.93	9,016.97	
	17 cows	439.41	7,469.97	
Siloam, Nov. 20, 1915	9 bulls	109.60	986.40	
	29 cows	151.10	4,381.90	
Atlanta, May 3, '16	7 bulls	270.67	1,894.69	
	38 cows	323.50	12,293.00	
Atlanta, May 4, '16	7 bulls	328.57	2,299.99	
	38 cows	321.00	12,198.00	
Atlanta, Oct. 20, '16	10 bulls	279.30	2,793.00	
	10 cows	331.00	3,310.00	
Atlanta, April 5, '17	10 bulls	274.25	2,742.50	
	24 cows	338.08	8,119.92	
Totals	414		\$98,457.71	

The bulls brought an average per head of \$224.32. The cows brought an average per head of \$244.71. All were Herefords except those sold at

Albany January, 1915, and those sold at Atlanta, April, 1917, which were Short Horns.

The foregoing facts and figures carry their own comment.

It may not be generally known that since 1913, the federal government has been appropriating a reasonable sum of money for remount breeding work, that is, with a view to inducing farmers to raise horses for army use. The most recent work was begun in the year mentioned.

The terms were that there should be an inspection of the three-year-old colts in 1917. The government would pay \$150 for each of those accepted. No service fee was charged unless the owner of a colt wished to be released from the option he had given the government. In every such case the farmer paid a service fee of \$25 to the government, as the sire was government property.

At the inspection of 1917, 575 three-year-olds were reported available. But 64 colts died and 60 were not inspected; 80 were declined either for the reason that they were under-sized, were physically defective or otherwise undesirable. Of the number finally available, 451, the government purchased 174.

The government had in 1913-1917, forty-odd pure-bred stallions which, in order to facilitate the supervision of the remount-breeding work, were distributed over three districts. Vermont and New Hampshire comprised the first district; Virginia and West Virginia, the second district, and Kentucky and Tennessee the third district.

These figures will interest farmers who may be disposed to raise horses or mules:

In 1913 1,551 mares were bred; result, 606 living foals. In 1914 2,014 mares were bred; result, 818 living foals. In 1915 2,150 mares were bred; result, 948 living foals. In 1916 2,019 mares were bred; result, 717 living foals.

Doubtless, if proper effort were put forth, the government could be induced to turn its attention to Georgia on this interesting and important subject. What say the farmers, particularly those who are keenly interested in breeding high-class horses?

MARTIN V. CALVIN,
Statistician, Georgia Department of Agriculture.

The Constitution
Big Planter-Cattleman
Pays Hobson a Visit;
To Reside in Alamo City
9-22-19

Mr. Edward Roberts, Wharton, one of the wealthiest and most substantial farmers and cattlemen of the race in Texas, and perhaps the South, was a pleasant caller recently. Mr. Roberts has sold 840 acres of his holdings at \$100 per acre, receiving \$84,000 for the property. He still has other holdings in the county, but as soon as he can settle his affairs he will move his family to San Antonio, his future home, where, he declares, he can read his race newspapers and attend any kind of meeting he desires to attend without being intimidated, browbeaten, and bullied.

NEW ORLEANS, LA ITEM
OCTOBER 21, 1919

Negroes Buy Second Big Mississippi Plantation With Help of Land Bank

Following the purchase of 1200 acres of farm land near Iverness, Miss., some time ago, negroes have bought a second and larger plantation in that state near Isola, Humphreys county. The deal is being promoted by A. B. Reese, cashier of the First National bank at Itta Bena, who came to New Orleans Monday to present the application to the Federal Land bank.

It is through the Federal Land bank that the deal is made possible. The purchase price is \$225,000, for 3000 acres, being the Barr and Miller place. The prevailing sale price is considered below the present value, but the deal was made before the value was enhanced.

There were 25 negroes who joined in buying the land. They will raise long staple cotton, corn and cattle, those being the main products there. Both the first and second plantations are strictly long staple propositions.

The land is fertilized with nitrate of soda, and is well cultivated. There is a very little weevil there due to the early maturing and harvesting. The last cotton crop netted the negroes an average of 51 cents a pound.

The Constitution
Negro Farmers Meet.

Griffin, Ga., December 9. (Special.)—A large meeting of negro farmers from Henry, Pike, Butts and Spalding counties was held under the auspices of the Griffin and Spalding county board of trade Saturday for the purpose of raising funds to supplement the salary of the negro farm demonstration agent operating in the counties named. Spalding county was called upon for half of the amount and each of the other counties for \$100 each. The money was readily subscribed.

Condition and Improvement of.

Make Machinery Save Man Labor

Up-to-Date Machinery for All Grades of Work. Work Faster and Better, Doing Two Men's Work at Cost of One. Try It and See

Work which is generally done in some parts of the country with the aid of machines that greatly increase the efficiency of the men employed is still largely done by hand in other parts.

Machinery for most of the work in connection with preparing and tilling the soil is available in many sizes, and frequently two or more outfits, each requiring the time of one man, are seen working in the same field on operations for which implements of two or three times the size of those used could be employed with just as satisfactory results. There are few farm horses which a driver of ordinary intelligence can not train to work in large teams in a few days' time, and most of the larger implements are little if any more complicated or difficult to handle than the small ones for the same work.

Where the farm is large, and it is not possible to procure sufficient labor, it will certainly be more profitable, as well as patriotic, to install machinery which will enable the operator to plant, cultivate, and harvest a full acreage of the crops best suited to his land and the needs of the country, than to let some of the land lie idle or, at best, have it prepared and worked poorly and the crops out of season.

In many cases, a worker can double the work done by the use of a larger implement and a correspondingly greater amount of motive power, and sometimes the gain is considerably more than this. If the nature of the work and the machinery for doing it are such that the best implements will increase the efficiency of the worker by only 50 or even 25 percent, their use may make possible an increase in acreage by just that amount, and at least will enable the farmer to do his work in less time and allow him to take better advantage of good weather if the season is unfavorable.

The aim of this is merely to show how some farmers succeed in tending large acreages with few hands. Farmers who have been using small implements and teams, or who have been doing work by hand when machines would do as well or better, may be able to use some of the suggestions here presented.

Can all farmers afford to buy extra horses or mules and larger implements to save man labor? Of course, those whose farms require but one or two horses to do the ordinary work can seldom afford to do so. But such can secure this additional help by combining to purchase larger machinery and doubling up their teams to operate it; or one, usually more skilled in operating machinery or better able to purchase it, may own the larger implements and do the work for several neighbor farms, besides his own, to the advantage of all concerned. Both these methods have been tried out in many localities with mowers, harvest-

ers, tractors, thrashing machines, and other farm machinery.

One Machine, Two Men's Work.

If two men, driving one horse each, can combine the two horses into one team which one man can drive, and this team can do as much or more work than the two did singly, isn't it wise to combine them and save one man's time?

And if the farm is large and conditions warrant, isn't it wise to combine two of these two-horse teams into one, and save another man's time?

This shows in contrast from real farm life some ways in which man labor may be saved by the use of tractors and larger teams and implements.

But before making these extra investments, it is wise for the farmer to consider well the cost, and the probable gain. If extra horses and implements cost more than they will produce, of course it would be unwise to make the investment.

Plows.

The one-horse turning plow is still in common use in some parts of the country. Except on very small farms, where one horse does all the work, it nearly always will be profitable to replace such a plow with a larger one. One man with a plow twice the size and two horses, would do practically the same amount of plowing in a day, or season, as is done by the two one-horse outfits, should do better work, and should do it more easily.

In cases like this, where there is more plowing than can be done in the available time by one single bottom plow of the largest size, the use of two-bottom gang plows, will do the same work in the same time with just half the labor. With three such gang plows, three men could be saved from the above outfits to do other work.

Four horses can pull a two-bottom plow as easily as two can pull a single bottom of corresponding size. Because it enables a farmer to do what is generally the heaviest work of the year with half the help that would be required if single-bottom plows were used, the gang plow has come into use on a great many farms. In hot weather or where the plowing is hard, five or even six horses are often used for power.

Tractors.

Experienced tractor users say that they do just as good plowing with the tractor as they did with horses, or even better, and a three or four plow tractor enables the farmer who has more plowing than can be done with the largest horse power plow further to increase the amount of work which one man can do. Consequently one man with a three-plow tractor usually covers a little more ground per day than three men with single plows, and one man with a fourplow tractor does more than two men with horse-drawn gang plows. The tractor works just as well in hot weather, and if desired can be worked 24 hours a day, with two shifts of men, a big advan-

tage over the horse outfit.

Harrows.

The spike-tooth harrow is an implement of comparatively light draft, and sometimes it is possible to put an extra section to such a harrow, thereby increasing considerably the extent of ground covered without the addition of any horses to the team. Or the farmer who has been using two two-horse harrows, can combine the two harrows, hitch the four horses as one team, and drive them all himself, thereby releasing the second man for other work.

This man covers about three times as much ground in a day as does the man who uses only a two-horse harrow, and no doubt the quality of the work is just as good. As far as the men are concerned, about the only difference is that the driver of the large team handles four lines instead of the two.

The disk harrow, both single and double, is found in a wide range of width, and for from two to eight horses. The use of the narrow disk drawn by two horses, such as that shown above, is not advisable unless only two horses are available for power and the amount of diskings to be done is small.

The narrow, drawn by four horses, is twice the size and under similar conditions will do twice as much work with the same man power.

The use of a gang plow drawn by four or more horses, and big implements and teams for harrowing, rolling, etc., enables one man to prepare for planting practically twice as much land in the same length of time as would be possible if he used the traditional two-horse method for his work.

Manure Spreaders.

Hauling manure in a wagon-box and spreading it on the field by hand is labor and more disagreeable work and takes considerably more time than when a spreader is used.

The work of loading the manure and the time required for hauling to the field with the manure spreader are about the same as with the ordinary wagon-box, but the spreader will unload and spread it in a third of the time required for doing it by hand and will generally do a somewhat better job. Additional time can be saved, especially where the distance to haul is great, by providing a larger-sized spreader and using three or four horses. On farms where hauling manure requires a relatively small number of days per year, and the farmer thinks that the amount of work to be done does not justify the purchase of a manure spreader, he may sometimes be able to rent one from a neighbor at a nominal rate.

Planters.

The one-horse one-row corn planter is a companion to the one-horse turning plow, and, while considerably better than planting by hand, it is an inefficient implement when compared to the two-horse, two-row planter.

Under most conditions one man with a two-row planter will do twice as much as with a one-row outfit. Where the corn is drilled, and cultivated only one way, a grain drill with feed holes properly stopped is often used for this work. It will seed as many acres in a given time as the regular two-row corn planter.

Cultivators.

Each two-horse, one-row cultivator saves one man's time as compared with the old-fashioned one-horse cultivator, with which it is necessary to make two trips across the field for every row; but on farms where there is more cultivating than can be done by one one-row cultivator, the three or four-horse two-row cultivator offers a further opportunity for saving labor.

The two-row cultivator is being used successfully on a great many farms in the Corn Belt. Considerable care on the part of the operator is necessary when the corn is small and when going crosswise in checked corn, but even then it is possible to do practically as good work and cover nearly twice as much ground with it in a day as with a one-row implement.

A two-bottom gang plow and a two-row cultivator, supplemented by implements for preparing the soil and for planting, will enable one man to tend twice as many acres of corn as would be possible if two-horse teams and implements were used exclusively.

Where the acreage of corn to be cut is such that one man can do it by hand, this is the most economical method. But cutting and shocking corn by hand is a hard, disagreeable job, as compared to most other farm work, and it is such a big job and the time available for doing it so limited, that on many farms extra help must be employed for this work. Corn-cutting machinery often could be used to advantage in such cases.

With a corn binder and three horses in corn that is standing well, three men, one to drive the binder and two to shock, can do about 50 per cent more than when cutting by hand. In cutting corn for silage, one man with a corn binder under favorable conditions can go about as much as three men cutting by hand. There is also an advantage in having the corn in bundles, as this makes it considerably easier to handle, both in loading on the wagons and at the ensilage cutter.

Corn Huskers.

Husking corn from the standing stalks is one of the biggest jobs where corn is a principal crop, and there is not enough live stock to utilize fully all the stover. In many cases this work has been done almost exclusively by extra labor hired by the day or bushel. It is better to let the horses do it.

In corn that is standing well, the mechanical picker will reduce appreciably the amount of labor required for this work. Then, too, old men or boys who would be able to do only a small amount of work in husking by hand can do just as good and as much work with the machine as higher class help. About 7 acres seems to be a fair day's work for a mechanical picker and its crew of three men and three teams. Two wagons will be required, one unloading, while the other is being filled. This makes 350 bushels in corn yielding 50 bushels per acre, and it takes

four high-class men husking by hand, to average this amount throughout the season. The amount of ground covered per day by the machine will be about the same, no matter what the yield, consequently the advantage derived from its use is somewhat greater in heavy corn than where the yield is low.

Potato Diggers.

Digging potatoes by hand is not only hard work but much slower than the method.

Digging potatoes by horse power with a good potato digger beats digging by hand, because the machine digs them out of the ground and throws them up on top of the rows all clean and ready to pick up without further trouble, and they are not all cut and gashed as they are when they are hoed or plowed up. A potato digger is a back saver as well.

Crop Reports.

Montgomery.—Reports received by the Alabama Co-operative Crop Reporting Service indicate the probability of a rather marked movement of farm labor next season, especially in black belt counties. This year practically all negro farmers have operated on the cropping system, insisting on making a crop of their own instead of working for wages. Landlords were quite willing to accede to this desire because of the high rate of wage beginning of the season. In many instances these negro tenants have planted cotton heavily, with the present prospect of such a small production per farm that many of them will wind up the season in debt and without supplies for another season. Some moving is already reported and a general shifting will not be surprising for the next crop year. This will probably result in a somewhat radical change of farming system, a great deal of the land now in cotton being expected to go into grass and pastures with a probable increase in food and feed crops in a further development of the livestock interest.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. STATES

OCTOBER 21, 1919

Twenty-five Negroes Buy Mississippi Plantation

Negro farm tenants are buying plantations up in the delta country of Mississippi.

Through the Federal Land Bank the large deal has been completed through the assistance of A. B. Reese, cashier of the First National Bank of Itta Bena. Mr. Reese has become an advocate of the Federal Land Bank plan and brought the negro tenants' applications to New Orleans Monday when the transaction was made.

Twenty-five negro tenants will become owners of the \$3,000-acre Bink and Miller place near Isola in Humphreys county. The purchase price was \$225,000. The tract has been divided into 100-acre units.

**NATIONAL FARMERS CO-
OPERATIVE ASSOCIA-
TION MET IN SAVANNAH,
GA., NOV. 26. ORGANI-
ZATION FORMED, OFFI-
CERS ELECTED, CHARTER
SUED OUT. 11-29-19.**

By Edward Winfred Sherman

Farmers from, Burke, Screven, Effingham, Emanuel, Jenkins, Stewart, Bulloch, Chatham and Wayne Counties, met in the city of Savannah, Nov. 26 and organized the "National Farmers Co-operative Association." There were upward of 100 men, all of whom were representative farmers of the counties named above.

The Savannah Savings Bank opened its doors to these stalwart tillers of the soil and made them welcome to its quarters and to the city. The men held their meeting in the agent's room of the Guaranty Mutual Insurance Company. It was a notable set of men of noble purposes, and their conduct of business was marked by wisdom and harmony.

Officers as follows were elected: Rev. S. P. Campbell, president; Midville, Ga., Mr. L. H. Hudson, Recording Secretary, E. A. Williams, Sect-Treas. Directors were elected as follows: Mess. N. J. Walker, B. W. Pearce, W. T. Overstreet, P. L. Weaver, J. A. Pettis, S. Wilson, E. H. Davis and C. Cuthbert. The officers were installed by F. B. Pettie.

It was a notable meeting. Subscriptions to the capital mounted to \$15,500. Of this amount \$2,167.00 were paid in cash, making a grand total already collected in cash of about \$8,000.00.

The Savannah Savings Bank was selected as the depository of the funds of the Association and the money was immediately deposited with the bank. The Savannah Journal was made official organ for the great corporation and many of the farmers subscribed for it at once.

Many distinguished men were in the assembly. Rev. J.

A. Pettis of Omaha, Ga. was a prominent figure as was also Rev. S. P. Campbell who became president of the association; Mr. P. L. Weaver of Waynesboro was a star member. His motions often set the prominent figure as was also entire body aright. He with Mess. C. E. Cuthbert and F. B. Pettie attorney, formed the nominating committee that brought in the splendid set of officers. Mr. R. C. Reese was elected 2nd Vice president and Mr. J. H. Lane 3rd Vice president. Mess Campbell, Hudson Williams, Riley and Callen were elected committee on charter. After this, the great and most constructive organization among Negroes we ever attended came to a close to meet again in January, 1920. We congratulate the farmers upon this constructive move. We predict that it will be a vehicle of good, carrying to each of the homes of these splendid men fruit doubly commensurate to the effort they may put forth for its organization and maintenance.

**NEGRO LAND OWNERS
GROWING NUMEROUS**

Memphis, November 27.—Negro land owners are multiplying rapidly in the cotton growing sections of the lower Mississippi valley as a result of colonization schemes undertaken in several Mississippi and Arkansas "delta" counties, according to reports of field agents of the Southern Alluvial Land association, made public at the headquarters of the association here.

In Humphreys county, Mississippi, 25 negroes have just paid \$50,000 for a 3,000-acre plantation. The land has been sub-divided into 100 acre farms and parceled out among the new owners, many of whom were "share croppers" on the same land last season. Another tract of 1,200 acres, near Inverness, in Sunflower county, has been sold to nine negroes. The same county boasts a negro landowner worth \$100,000, who started a few years ago with two mules and his farm implements.

In Cleveland county, Arkansas, a tract of 43,000 acres near the town formerly known as Cllo, but recently renamed "Peace," is being developed by a colony of negroes under a long-time payment plan.

A similar undertaking is under way in Lonoke county, Arkansas, where a negro minister is at the head of a colonization scheme involving 35,000 acres.

Andrew Johnson, a negro farmer in Claiborne county has just purchased a 25-acre plantation, paying \$7,250 therefore. And yet there are some folks who think the negro doesn't get a square deal in Mississippi. Any honest colored man can duplicate the purchase of Andrew Johnson by using the same brains and energy.

Agriculture - 1919

Conditions and Improvement of. NEGROES ORGANIZE FOR BETTER FARMS

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 16, 1919
Form Bureau Similar to
Memphis Tri-State Better
Farming Association.

A better farming organization similar to that of the Tri-State Better Farming Association of Memphis, a negro organization, was formed by negro business men of Little Rock at a meeting at the Mosaic Temple last night. Addresses were made by H. M. Cottrell, agriculturist of the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau; C. W. Watson, assistant director of the University Extension Division, and by a committee from the Tri-State Better Farming Association of Memphis, consisting of D. M. Roddy, cashier of the Solvent Savings Bank of Memphis, the second largest negro bank in the world; T. J. Johnson, principal of a negro industrial school at Woodstock, Tenn., which is said to be the best of its kind in the United States, and T. J. Hayes, a negro business man of Memphis. Officers of the local organization are to be announced later.

Mr. Cottrell told the negro business men how effective the work of the Tri-State Better Farming Association had been. He said it had aroused entire neighborhoods to the needs of better farming and better farm conditions, and that to insure against backslidings it had had workers who had gone among the negro farmers at all times, even at night and on Sunday. All improvements in the character and condition of the negro race must be done by negro leaders, Mr. Cottrell said. The negroes may confer with white leaders but they must be their own executives, he said.

\$40,000 Improve Farms.

Mr. Watson said that \$40,000 a year is being spent by his department in improving farming among negroes. He said that the work is not one-tenth as effective as it would be with an organization of negro business men aiding in the work.

Roddy said that three years ago his bank had possibly 25 farmer customers and that now after co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce Farm Development Bureau though the Tri-State Better Farming Association it has 1,000 prosperous farmers in the three states, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. He said that through these agencies his bank had been able to meet the farm owner, share cropper and renter and had been able to give them expert advice, which was furnished by Mr. Cottrell, who

was then in charge of the Memphis Farm Development Bureau as agriculturist. The negro business men co-operating with the white business men were brought into direct contact with the farmers and could help them.

As a result of this contact, diversification was practiced by the farmers and the business of the business men prospered. The Solvent Savings bank, he said, had increased its deposits threefold through this kind of co-operation. He urged the negro business men of Little Rock to organize and co-operate with the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau.

80 Per Cent of Negroes on Farm.

Johnson said that according to the census report of the government, 80 per cent of the population of the negro race is on the farm. "Whatever success we may attain individually or collectively cannot be permanent unless the success of this great mass is made permanent," he said.

"When I entered the county four years ago I found the farmers in the section of Woodstock ignorant, living in the midst of filthy surroundings and knowing nothing of the teachings of thrift. I immediately organized the Farmers' Fair, where they could put their best products on exhibition. Co-operating in this enterprise was our three states' Better Farming Association, working with the Farm Development Bureau of Memphis. The fair was such a sensation that the three states' organization began to organize clubs among the farmers, the results of which have been an addition of 480 brood sows among negro boys' clubs, hundreds of chickens among the girls' poultry clubs and a more scientific method of cultivation of the soil. Trips were made through the county in automobiles, once or twice each month, making speeches at different points on health, diversified farming, urging the farmers to raise enough foodstuff for their families and stock. The Three States Better Farming Association today has 1,400 members in Shelby county, Tennessee. Each practices diversification on his farm, supports the public school in his community in keeping up the attendance, and carries out the teachings of the county supervisors and home economic demonstrators. The result is a higher status among the farmers of Shelby county than elsewhere in the Memphis territory."

WACO TEX TRIBUNE

MARCH 15, 1919

COLORED FARMERS URGED TO DO BEST AT FARMING

Active work is being done by the colored farmers of McLennan county, under direction of R. L. Smith and the colored county demonstration agent, R. H. Hines, and efforts are being made

to secure the services of a colored woman for canning club demonstration and home demonstration work. Letters have been written the commercial organizations of Waco, asking for assistance in this work, the letters showing what has been accomplished along these lines.

CHARLESTON S. C. NEWS

MARCH 4, 1919

Will Teach Home Demonstration Work to Her Race

The government has recently appointed Connie Nichols Jones, colored, 6 North Ashe street, a demonstration agent to work among the women of her race. This agent may be reached through her home address. The district is to be James Island, John's Island, Wadmalaw Island and Edisto Island.

She will teach the colored women and girls, gardening, poultry raising and cooking and sewing and at the same time try to instill in them a spirit of responsibility and endeavor to make them assets to their neighbors and to the community.

She will also address the various colored women's clubs in Charleston on the subjects of sanitation and hygiene. The work of this new agent will be under the direction and supervision of the local home demonstration office.

LOWNDES ONE OF LEADING CATTLE SITES

The North American
Cattle Raising Is Greatly Accelerated by Recent
Events in County

Advertiser
LEADING CATTLE
3-24-19
McCurdy, Meadows
and Bell Lead
Cattle Raisers

DIVERSIFIED WORK

Replace What Lowndes County
Lost By The Sweep of
Boll Weevil

BY W. T. SHEEHAN.
HAYNEVILLE, ALA., March 23.

Cattle raising on a large scale is no new industry in Lowndes county. Stock of every class, particularly of blooded horses, was raised in Lowndes long before the war and long after the war.

But changed economic and agricultural conditions have greatly accelerated the industry; it has moved forward in recent years in enormous strides. When King Cotton, like Kaiser Wilhelm, had to abdicate, new industrial conditions were created in middle Alabama, even as new industrial and social conditions were created in Germany when the Kaiser skipped into Holland to escape his enraged subjects. Something had to be done with the large stretches of the rich and well watered lands of the big plantations, and with all articles of food at record breaking prices, it was inevitable that men with so much land and with capital should turn to raising hogs and cattle for the market.

"I would not like to estimate the increase in the cattle industry in Lowndes in recent years," said R. T. Parker, the county farm demonstrator. "It has been so large that a mere statement of it would sound like exaggeration. A world of wire fencing has been put up, and that in spite of the high prices and the difficulty of getting fences during the war, when so much was being shipped to Europe to be strung along No Man's Land. Lowndes is becoming rapidly one of the largest cattle growing counties in the South."

The Cattle Raisers.

"Anybody who knows anything about stock raising in the south, especially of the rearing and training of thoroughbred horses, knows of the big McCurdy farms and what they have done in the last forty years. That family continues to be among the largest stock raisers of middle Alabama—an industry which they keep going along with widespread farming operations of a general nature. The Meadows family are also extensive stock raisers.

"Another Lowndes county man who mixes extensive farming operations with a big cattle growing industry is Bob Dickson, also of Lowndesboro. Mr. Dickson has been uniformly successful, both in his plantation operations and in the production of cattle. Lowndesboro, as you know, has been one of the chief dairying centers in Alabama. I dare say, W. D. McCurdy has done more, in the way of dairying than any man in the state; he has increased the shipment of his dairy products to Montgomery and to other cities.

"The man of Lowndes county who has done most for beef cattle of a high strain is N. J. Bell, of Montgomery, whose extensive land holdings at Calhoun, above Fort Deposit, have been given over largely to cattle. When the boll weevil, the war and the flood made cotton raising unprofitable Mr. Bell was fortunate enough to have both the money and the vision to plan for the future. His stock farm is regarded as a model and people come from various sections of the south to see it and to be inspired by what they see. Mr. Bell has sold pedigreed bulls shipped from his Lowndes county plantations in competition with the most advanced cattle growers of other states."

Mr. Parker alluded too, to the great impetus given the raising of hogs in Lowndes, and we had some visual evidence of the growth of the hog industry in Lowndes. We met on the road an automobile truck loaded with hogs

for the Montgomery market. (Think of an Alabama farmer marketing hogs and other products in an automobile truck.) We learned later in the day that they belonged to Will Cochrane and that in the Montgomery stock yards he got the record breaking price for his hogs, 18 cents.

As to Hog Production.

The Lowndes county farm demonstrator had been busily employed in trying to combat a hog cholera epidemic that broke out in a neighborhood near Hayneville. Hog cholera, the only menace to a promising agricultural endeavor, was being combated by modern methods, but it had done some damage.

Lowndes was one of the first Alabama counties to go deeply into the modern methods of far diversified farming—these methods were forced by conditions on the big plantation owners. It was a difficult field too, as the greater part of the farming was done by negroes and it was done with no white man supervising. Yet, great crops of velvet beans, peanuts, corn and hogs have been produced and these products have proved to be good money crops for the negro and for the white land owner. And, incidentally, they were as "a rock in a weary land" to the merchants, who saw their money trade vanish with cotton in the fall of 1916.

No little part of the credit for Lowndes county's rapid adjustment to new conditions is given to the late Probate Judge, J. C. Wood, and the aid and direction given by the first Farm Demonstrator, William O. Winston, an Auburn man who first introduced the new methods, and who resigned to enter the army, to become a First Lieutenant in the 82nd Division and to be wounded in the Argonne woods in France.

Russell Merriwether, for many years a leading factor in the life of the Hayneville district of Lowndes county, and jokingly presented by Lee Rogers, as "our leading local capitalist declared that for Lowndes county the war came at an opportune time.

A Timely War

"If we were to have a war, if a war was bound to come, it came at the right time," said Mr. Merriwether. "We were in a period of radical change; we were in the midst of adverse conditions. We preferred to have all our misfortunes at once. The war hastened the changes, and now that our industrial and financial troubles are over, we are glad that it came when it did. The new food crops, the new industries, which came along with the food crops, and the increased demands for labor have put more ready money into the hands of our negroes than we ever had before, and our merchants are doing well."

This was confirmed by Mack Watson, one time Sheriff, who has returned to his prosperous business, by D. C. Leatherwood and Co., of which R. L. Leatherwood, clerk of the circuit court and one of the most popular men in the county, is a member, and by Bright McWhorter, who, with his brother, farms extensively and does a considerable mercantile business. Their opinion was the same—the new food crops had largely increased the amount of money in daily circulation among the negroes, business was good and improving and cotton was picking up. Conditions were far better than they had expected and Hayneville and Lowndes county had picked up what

they had lost from the fall of 1914 to the fall of 1917.

We had a brief word with Dr. E. C. Marlette, identified with Hayneville all these years and prominent during that time in the life of Lowndes county. The past two years had been good years for Lowndes, the people were satisfied and business was decidedly more promising than it had been since 1914.

We were under competent chaperonage when we went about—one of our skillful guides was Jesse Coleman, who may be given the credit for a part of the extremely low illiteracy percentage among the school children of Lowndes. Mr. Coleman has been a member of the Legislature, Sheriff and is now Count Superintendent of Education. He knew the county from Pintala Creek to the Butler county line, knew what we wanted and knew where to go to get it. Mr. Coleman gave us the easy assurance that Lowndes was on a firm basis, that its educated and progressive people knew full well how to meet their obstacles, which were greater than the obstacles encountered by other counties, and that those obstacles had now been surmounted.

Off The Railroad

Hayneville is one of the very few county seats which has successfully resisted the tug of a railroad's influence to move it on a line of quick and easy transportation. In most of the counties, before the war, the railroads were either built through the county seats, or they killed the towns which had the court houses a few miles away. Both Hayneville and Lowndesboro are situated on a plateau of rich farming land—and by reason of the fertility of this red clay soil, they have been able to stand all these years and to resist the drawing powers of the Western of Alabama on one side and the Louisville and Nashville on the other.

This belt of exceptionally fine farming land is strongly marked on every geological map of Alabama; it begins in Macon county, runs just north of the prairie belt in Montgomery—the Mount Meigs road runs along it—extends south of the city through the Stone Tank neighborhood into Lowndes county below Hayneville. At times it extends less than three miles from the Alabama river; at other times it reaches out for fifteen miles, but wherever it is the southern cotton planter will tell you that it is the best land in the world. It was certainly preferred by the old time pioneer planters who founded the wealthiest of the middle Alabama families.

Of course the situation of Hayneville and Lowndesboro established as they are, away from the railroad and so close to Montgomery, militates against them, and is in part, responsible for the presence of so many former Lowndes county people in the social, professional and business life of Montgomery. In the older days a bar of exceptional strength characterized Hayneville; its lawyers were known far and wide in Alabama for ability both in law and in public life. On one corner of the court house square in Hayneville stands the old time law office of a man of remarkable intellectual strength, who became Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, George W. Stone. He first practiced law in Hayneville and is credited to Lowndes county, although he lived for many years in Montgomery where numerous descendants of his still reside.

Men of Note.

In one of the numerous stately old southern mansions, which line the central street of Lowndesboro, once lived Dixon H. Lewis who served a generation in Congress both in the house and in Senate. Lewis who was long an Alabama Congressman, ran for and was elected Senator when William R. King, supposedly the strongest man in Alabama politics, was appointed United States Minister to Russia. At

the end of his diplomatic service in Russia, King, who was destined to die while Vice-President of the United States, announced that he had come back to Alabama to get his seat in the Senate. Dixon H. Lewis, who then held the honor, declared that he had no intention of "holding King's horse for him," and plunged into one of the most sensational political campaigns that Alabama ever witnessed. For the first time in his long public career in Alabama William R. King, was beaten, although he won a place in the Senate at a later election.

Lewis is remembered in national history as the largest man physically who every sat in the Senate of the United States; he weighed, it is said at the time of his death, while on a visit to New York, 550 pounds.

About this same square in the old days were the law offices at one time or another, of such men as Thomas J. Judge, who served in congress, Enoch Cook, Dick Williamson, William Witcher, Nathan Cook, Girard Cook, John Enochs, J. F. Clements, George S. Cox and others who have loomed large in the recorded history of the bar of Alabama.

The Old Days.

Hayneville, before and after the war, was noted throughout the south as a community, in which the traditions of Virginia and the Carolinas hospitality, social courtesy and an agreeable mode of life—were cherished and followed. There are those yet living who think that at that period no town in Alabama had so delightful a life as that of Hayneville, and to this day there are stories told of the wholehearted way in which the wealthy planters and their families gave themselves up to the pleasures of social intercourse. And there are traditions that the irrelaxations of Virginia life," Henry Waterson called them, "the gentlemanly vices," were only too well observed by the planters, the merchants, the lawyers and their sons. It was we are yet told, a town much given over to sociability which ran into conviviality, to gentlemen's games of cards and to horse racing.

Beyond doubt it was noted as a great racing center long after the war. Lee Rogers, who keeps up with all Lowndes county information, said that at one time there were between 1,200 and 1,500 race horse maintained in Hayneville, and that horses from there until late years, campaigned on all the great racing circuits. A splendid race track was maintained year after year, and it now stands as a weather worn reminder of livelier days.

The older order, however, is long passed and those who employed and enjoyed it are as one with "Bahram that great hunter, who drank deep," and Hayneville, is in entire accord with the spirit of the age, which lays such heavy emphasis upon social morality. Not that they do not now enjoy life, for they do; the prosperous and rotund physical proportions of the leading citizens testify to their enjoyment of

life.

"Who is that fat man—I have just drawn a sketch of him, but I do not know his name," asked Spang hoarsely in a whisper, as we stood talking on the square with the Hayneville delegation.

"You will have to be more specific," was the reply in another stage whisper. "They are all fat—which fat man are you trying to caricature?"

NEGRO FARMER SELLS THOUSAND POUND HOG

Waycross, Ga., May 1.—(Special.) Ike Lane, a negro farmer who lives just outside the limits of Waycross, and who sold a hog on the market here a few weeks ago that weighed dressed 798 pounds, sold one yesterday to a farmer of Pierce county that weighed 1,002 pounds gross. The price paid was \$150.30. As the price paid for the one sold some time ago was \$120, the total received for the two hogs was \$270.30. These hogs were a cross between Poland China and Berkshire.

HOLLY NEGROES BOOM INDUSTRY BY CO-OPERATION

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
APRIL 19, 1919

Form Organization Owning and Operating Extensive Business Interests

Two thousand negroes, including residents of Holly, La., have formed the Home Industry association, a co-operative organization, that owns 1500 acres of land, a cotton gin and a large brick store selling general merchandise.

"This is an instance of what the negro race can do when the people get together," said Mrs. V. Jarvis, field secretary of the Women's Estate Baptist convention, during her address at the Friday session of the Women's First District Baptist association at the First Free Mission Baptist church.

Mrs. Jarvis said nearly all of the 1500 acres of land are under cultivation and the entire enterprise is owned, managed and maintained by negroes. Another organization mentioned by her was the Negro Business league of New Orleans, which maintains two life and sick insurance companies and is the local headquarters of the Southern Race Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

Mrs. E. J. W. Brown conducted a Bible lesson following her report a district missionary. Rev. J. Morchealed the devotional and Miss L. Lawson rendered a song. The Friday morning session completed the conference of the women and at noon the First District Baptist Sunday School association was called to order by President James A. Sample.

Chaplain C. W. Brooks led the devotional. The welcome address and response was made by Miss Rosell Plummer and Miss Elvena Williams. Sermons and speeches were made late by Miss Beatrice Spencer, Miss Leol

Price, Rev. R. Porter, D. D., and Rev W. C. Underwood. The musical programme was under the direction of Rev. T. W. J. Tobias. Mrs. Beulah Brown, principal of Chamberlain Institute, conducted the educational period.

The following officers of the women's association were elected for 1919: Mrs. M. T. Wells, president; Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, first vice president; Mrs. E. Smith, second vice president; Mr. M. A. Anderson, recording secretary; Mrs. L. A. Strode, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. H. Lewis, treasurer; E. J. Brown, miss Fortier.

Farm Life and Labor

TO hear some farmers taking agriculture not only "is not what it used to be" as a livelihood (it never was) but has positively become a hobby on which a wealthy man of leisure may spend a good part of his fortune if he feels so inclined. On the one hand, there is all the fuss about the high cost of living, so that a man cannot let himself be seen in town in a decent suit of clothes without being accused of profiteering; on the other are a more and more obstreperous supply of labor, more costly and less reliable transportation—which he blames on the Government—more taxes, and, to crown it all, "since the womanfolk put their heads together at them Red Cross sewing meetings," the growing discontent among wives and daughters. Maybe it was the suffrage campaigns (in the eastern states), maybe the canning clubs and the soldiers' entertainment committees, and the various war service meetings, but "industrial unrest" has raised its head among the farm women, and the old men go around, wondering what will come next.

What will come next is the woman county agent; in fact, she has already arrived, but in such small numbers that her influence has not been widely felt as yet. Home Demonstration Agent, she is called in some states. It is her business to find out why farm women are dissatisfied; why the girls do not wish to stay on the farms—and having discovered the causes of unrest, to help remedy them. Uncle Sam himself has between 1500 and 2000 of these helpers, agents of the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and every year an increasing number of states are employing them. Their principal task is that of relieving the sometimes unending drudgery of the farm woman. To that end the demonstrator must know and do many different things. It is not enough to teach women how to minimize their labor or how to economize; often they must be taught what they have never before had a chance to learn: how to use their leisure time and their savings so as to get real enjoyment out of life.

That this is a pretty big order may be gleaned from the "curriculum" of one of these home demonstrators in a western state, who in her district holds small classes and also teaches women individually in their homes: dietetics—knowing how to grow food does not necessarily imply a knowledge of how to feed the family—baking, canning, washing the baby, first aid, cheese making, care of chickens, dressmaking, millinery, account keeping. That is not all. The efficient demonstrator is a community organizer. She gets the women of a community together and shows them how to run

thrift clubs; how to cooperate with the Red Cross or other welfare agencies; she discusses with them how best to make count their collections in aid of foreign war relief or how to get what is coming to them from war risk insurance. Some of them have gone further.

Agriculture 1919.

Conditions and Improvement of.

IMMENSE AREA REMAINS INACTIVE

Advertiser
 Estimate of Department of Agriculture Shows Only 27 Per Cent of 1,140,000,000 Acres Under Cultivation

1-17-19
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Preliminary estimates by the Department of Agriculture show that of the 1,140,000,000 acres of tillable land in the United States, only 27 per cent. of it is actually under cultivation.

The estimates were based upon reports of 35,000 correspondents scattered in every State to ascertain the tillable area of the country, amount of land unavailable for crops, but available for pasture or fruits and total acreage that can never be used for agricultural purposes.

It is estimated that the United States excluding its possessions, contains about 1,900,000,000 acres, of which about 60 per cent., or 1,140,000,000 acres, is tillable. This includes the land already under cultivation and which in the future may be brought under cultivation by clearing, drainage, irrigation, etc.

Of the entire acreage, 361,000,000 acres, or 19 per cent., are estimated to be non-tillable, but valuable for pasture or fruits. Only 21 per cent., or 399,000,000 acres, was estimated to be of no use for agriculture either now or in the future.

According to the census of 1909 the land area in crops where acreage was given was 311,000,000 acres. This is approximately 16 per cent. of the total land area, or about 27 per cent. of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, exclusive of its possessions.

"In other words," says the Department, "for every 100 acres that are now tilled, about 375 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed."

The increased production of the future, it is added, will be the result of increased yields per acre as well as extension of area.

TRACTOR SCHOOL HERE FOR COLORED FARMERS

6161 27 1240000
 Modern Farm Machinery Is Demonstrated at the Fair Grounds

A tractor school for colored farm-

ers and for negro farm employees is in progress at the state fair grounds, and will continue throughout the present week.

Eight tractors, six stationery engines, plows, disc harrows, and other modern farm machinery is on hand, and demonstrations will be given daily during the progress of the school. Lectures will also be given at eight o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon on live agricultural topics.

The school will be followed by one next week for white farmers, at which a large attendance is expected. Similar schools held at other places in the state have been uniformly successful.

E. R. Gross, F. D. Cottrell and L. E. Lea, all of A. & M. College, have charge of the school here, and there are also present a number of tractor and machine men, who are able to explain perfectly the mechanical side of the various implements.

The general public is invited to attend the lectures and the demonstrations.

ALL LIVESTOCK INCREASED IN STATE IN 1918

The Mount Gorm
 Amazing Growth Shown in Cattle Industry in Ten Years

1-26-19
 (Special to The Advertiser)

AUBURN, ALA., Jan. 25.—The Bureau of Crop Estimates through its Field Agent for Alabama, announces the following estimate of the number and value of live animals on farms and ranges in this State, as of January 1, 1919, and 1918, the figures for the latter date being revised from the latest information:

	Jan. 1, 1919.	
	Number	Value
Horses	155,000	\$19,340,000
Mules	304,000	47,728,000
Milch cows	494,000	28,652,000
Other cattle	851,000	20,679,000
Sheep	140,000	\$96,000
Hogs	2,223,000	37,791,000

Total value \$155,586,000

	Jan. 1, 1918.	
	Number	Value.
Horses	153,000	\$17,748,000
Mules	289,000	40,749,000
Milch cows	454,000	21,565,000
Other cattle	760,000	15,504,000
Sheep	131,000	590,000
Hogs	2,128,000	30,856,000

Total value \$127,012,000

The number of hogs are thought to be divided as follows: 1918—brood

sows 260,000; other hogs, 1,868,000; 1919—brood sows, 286,000; other hogs, 1,937,000.

Each class of animal has increased in number, as well as value, during the past year, the percentages of increase being for horses, 1 percent; mules, 5 percent; milch cows, 9 percent; other cattle, 12 percent; sheep, 7 percent; and hogs, 4.5 percent. The ratio of increase for hogs is not thought to fairly represent the real increase in meat production from these animals. It is known that owing to the high price of feed and other causes the marketing of hogs began last fall about two months earlier than usual.

In order to determine the approximate income from livestock in the State, the Field Agent presents the following estimate of the number and value of cattle and hogs sold or slaughtered, from the farms of the State; in comparison with the same information reported by the census for 1909:

	1918.	
	Number	Value.
Cattle	523,500	\$16,854,000
Hogs	1,406,000	33,735,000

Total value \$50,589,000

	1917.	
	Number	Value.
Cattle	481,000	\$11,860,000
Hogs	1,382,000	27,656,000

Total value \$45,216,000

	1909.	
	Number	Value.
Cattle	280,000	\$4,178,000
Hogs	705,000	7,747,000

Total value \$11,925,000

The income from the sale and slaughter of sheep, as well as from the sale of horses and mules, is so small and scattered that no attempt has been made to estimate either.

Adding the income shown above from beef and pork produced to the crop values already reported for 1918 and 1917, the total income of the farmers of the State is shown to be \$409,204,000 for 1918 and \$345,775,000 for 1917, not including the value of orchard and small fruits nor of minor crops and vegetables. The value of crops not gathered is considered to have gone into the value of meat produced.

County figures covering the above subjects will be available later.

F. W. GIST,
 Field Agent.

PROBLEMS OF THE RURAL NEGRO

The Advertiser
 "There is a dearth of leadership. The people perish because they have no vision. They have wonderful natural ability. What is needed is leaders who will show them their latent strength and teach them to master their great economic and social problems."

By Benjamin F. Hubert, Director of Agricultural Extension Service, State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Our faces are turned towards the future. Our eyes search the distance

in an attempt to find out what awaits us there. All around us we see great and momentous changes going on. Men whose visions have been blurred by clouds of economic and social prejudice are casting away these obstructions to human progress and are asking, "What can I do to make the world a better place in which to live?" "How can I lift the burden from the shoulders of the poor and give them the true vision of life?"

We feel certain that the urban man will be well cared for. There are forces at work in the interest of the rural white man that leave no doubt in our mind that ere long he will occupy his rightful place in our national life. But what about the rural Negro? Those of us who have his interests at heart are fearful that he may not be accorded a chance to advance with his city brethren. In these days of reconstruction and readjustment hear very little of him and his lemons. There seems to be no well developed plan on the part of our leaders that looks to the advancement of our rural communities along physical, moral, religious and intellectual lines.

It may be that this lack of interest is due to ignorance of the crying needs of God's people away back behind the hills. It may be that the glare of the "white city lights" and the noise of the electric cars have made us forget that the burden of the so-called Negro problem is the rural Negro problem. It is the problem of nearly eight million colored people who live on the farms of the South and must continue to live and develop here, or eke out a miserable existence. His problems should be the problems of the twelve millions of Negroes in America. His problems should be the problems of every Southern state and every municipality. His problems should be the problems of the whole nation. We ought not "cut the rope" or let that rope become stranded that binds us to the man farthest down—to the man in the remotest rural community.

The City Needs Us.

In our study of rural sociology we learn that there has been a steady flow of energetic, ambitious youth from the country to the city. The young men have gone forth from the country to do the big things in our national life. This should continue to be so. Our rural districts should supply strong physical men, virile in body and mind, who will take the place of the worn-out people of the cities. They should supply the new blood. Thus the city is directly interested in keeping this stream pure and up to the highest standard.

What Are Some of the Problems of

the Rural Negro?

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the National Country Life Commission, says: "The Rural problem is to maintain upon our land a class of people whose status in our society fairly represents American ideals — industrial, political, social and ethical." What Dr. Butterfield lays down as a standard for all sections of this country and for all races may certainly be accepted as a working ideal for the rural Negro community. The question, then, before those who seek to better conditions is, "how can we bring about this ideal condition, Through what channels may we expect the needed assistance that is to rejuvenate the average Negro farm community?" We will first state some definite things that must be done before there can be a class of people in the average Negro community that fairly represents American ideals.

1. Agriculture must be made to yield a reasonable return to those who follow it as a business.
2. The homes must be made more attractive and the home life must be made to satisfy the young folks.
3. The churches must be made to function in the interests of the community life. Christianity must be felt in the daily life of the people.
4. The schools must be made to answer the needs of the community. Longer school terms, better houses, better teachers. Courses should be provided that will enable the children to become acquainted with nature and the interesting things around them.
5. There is a crying need of a "social center." Some place where all the people, regardless of religious affiliation, could come on equal terms and enjoy themselves while discussing with one another their community problems.

6. Organization. This must be both economic and social. The people must be made to see that in union there is not only sociable pleasure but there is economic gain. They must be shown that ten dollars working together will accomplish more than ten dollars working separately.

7. There must be a more general "home ownership." The man who tills the land must be taught to own the land he tills.

8. There must be leaders who possess great vision.

Those who have made a close hand to hand study of the colored farming community must admit that the above named essentials to community progress are conspicuous by their absence throughout the South. Instead of becoming better, conditions seem

to be growing worse in many sections. We have been asked, "What is the remedy?" I believe that the International Young Men's Christian Association is the organization today that is equipped to do the work that must be done. I believe this:

1. Because it is non-denominational. It will thus be able to enter the field without any prejudice on account of religious beliefs.

2. The Y. M. C. A. is known to the country boy. He has become familiar with this organization in the army camps, and will be ready to champion its cause if established at his home.

3. It has the means. It not only has money to do the work but the purse of the entire nation is at its disposal. It has done its work so well during the period of the war that we are ready to see it enter new and hitherto untried fields of labor.

4. It has the men of sufficient vision to do the work. It has men who have already studied the Negro boys in the camp. It has men who have made a study of the farm communities.

5. It could send men out over the South who could be traveling organizers and community builders.

WHAT ONE NEGRO IN ABBEVILLE DID.
(From the Abbeville Press and Banner.)

We know a negro man who bought a farm on a credit for \$1,500 in January of last year. He produced on this farm with the assistance of his family twelve bales of cotton and enough corn, meat and other products to run the farm another year. The cotton and cotton seed, sold as they were gathered, brought enough to pay for the farm, the interest on the money invested, and left enough to buy another farm half the size for cash. From being a renter, without anything, he was transformed within a brief twelve months into a landowner, with his farm paid for and with plenty about him.

ATLANTA GA AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 4, 1919

Negro Girls' Clubs Can 10,500 Quarts of Fruit

The remarkable total of 10,500 quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned by the girls' canning club in the fifteen Fulton County negro schools in the last year, it was shown Saturday in a report to Superintendent J. W. Simmons by Camilla Weems, superintendent of the negro canning clubs. This work was done by 500 negro girls. Superintendent Simmons expressed himself as greatly pleased over the development of canning among the negro girls of the county, stating that the report showed they had done greater work last year than ever before since the organization of the clubs.

Peaches and pears represented the greatest number of cans, a total of 3,500 quarts of these fruits being put up. Beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, berries and jellies constituted the main part of the remainder of the cans. The supervisor held 40 demonstrations for the girls in the year.

NEGRO DIRECTORS FOR B. W. R. BEING NAMED BY HILBUN

The organization work of the Boys' Working Reserve among the negroes of the state is progressing splendidly, according to Prof. Bura Hilbun, state supervisor of negro schools, and state director of the movement.

The following negroes have been appointed as assistant county directors and others are yet to be appointed:

Adams, G. W. Broomfield, Natchez; Covington, F. B. Bryant, Collins; Forrest, W. H. Jones, Hartsville; Chickasaw, Wallace Battle, Okolona; Jefferson Davis, J. E. Johnson, Prentiss; Lamar, J. J. Jefferson, Purvis; Lauderdale, T. J. Harris, Meridian; Lee, A. M. Strange, Tupelo; Leflore, Thomas H. Elliott, Greenwood; Panola, S. D. Ross, Sardis; Pearl River, A. A. Todd, Poplarville; Sunflower, W. F. Redmond, Doddsville; Warren, J. G. Bowman, Vicksburg; Washington, N. H. Magee, Grenville; Yazoo, J. H. Weber, Yazoo City.

As soon as foreclosures are ready, a state-wide registration day will be declared upon which the negro boys eligible for enrollment in the B. W. R. will be registered. Training schools for negro boys for each county will be conducted during the early part of the summer at Hazlehurst, Okolona, and Alcorn College. Board and lodging will cost only 50 cents a day.

COUNTY AGENT SPEAKS TO NEGROES ON FARMING

Little Rock Ark
Better Agricultural Methods Are
Being Taught on Up Day
Fayetteville
Feb 16-19

"Safe Farming" was the subject of the talk of County Agent J. W. Sargent at a meeting of about 50 negro farmers in First Division Circuit Court room yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called by G. S. Woodard, negro county demonstration agent, H. C. Ray, negro district demonstration agent, was also present. The meeting was for the purpose of discussing "safe farming" by the negroes. They were urged to plant velvet beans and corn and soy beans and corn for pastures; to have one cow for each farm; to increase the number of chickens and the number of hogs and to bring about better living conditions.

A special clean-up day, to be called Health Day, will be held by the negroes. The negroes propose to become so well organized as to succeed in thoroughly cleaning and liming the premises of every negro farmer in the county on that day. The date has not yet been set.

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
JULY 2, 1919
Colored Home Demonstration Agent
Doing Effective Work.

Colored Home Demonstration Agent
Dazelle Foster, who has been work-

ing in this county for several weeks is doing effective work among the colored people of the county. Although she has been here for only a short time, the State Agent says the Davidson county agent has been making better reports of work accomplished than any other colored agent in the State.

Home demonstration and community clubs have been organized at Southmont, New Jersey, and Arcadia; cooking and sewing classes are conducted in the local graded school building; and much is being done for more sanitary and better living conditions. In one respect particularly are the colored people responding, and that is in making fireless cookers. A number of them have been made so that dinner is put in the cooker in the morning, the cook goes to the field to work, and the family returns at noon to find a good hot dinner.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
FEBRUARY 3, 1919

BETTER METHODS FOR COLORED FARMERS

**Demonstration Agents Are Are
Working Among Them With
Good Results.**

Much has been said and written about agricultural extension and development through county demonstration agents, county communities, corn clubs, pig clubs and other agencies for the betterment of rural life, but the public knows little about the work that is being done to interest the colored people in scientific methods of soil tillage.

This work is being pushed vigorously, and is already bearing fruit in improved conditions among the colored people of the rural sections. Deep down in the heart of the colored man is an intense lover of the soil, which needs only stimulation and encouragement to wean him from the towns and cities, and send him back to the land to become an important factor in agriculture.

C. W. Center is the county demonstration agent for colored people in Davidson, Williamson and Sumner counties, and through training and love of the soil he seems to be especially equipped for the work. Born and reared on a farm, he supplemented his experience with an agricultural course at the State Agricultural and Industrial Normal school, from which he graduated. He is working under the direction of the division of extension of the University of Tennessee and the direct supervision of the district demonstration agent at Columbia, Tenn.

All his time is occupied in visiting colored farmers, and he is now engaged in a campaign of meetings in which he preaches the gospel of better conditions for his race through industry and approved methods. Through his efforts many community, corn and pig clubs have been organized, and the results have been of such a character as to lead to the belief that the colored farmer will soon be a formidable rival of his white brother.

An especial effort is being made to induce the wives of colored farmers to raise better poultry, more of it, and under better methods. That they are making a satisfactory response to this call is shown by the rivalry in the production of poultry and eggs which exists among them. Under the direction of the county demonstration agent Mrs. G. W. Vorhees of Brentwood has built a model poultry house, and others have made plans to follow this model.

Another feature of this extension work is the cultivation of home gardens in vegetables and flowers, and some of the colored farmers have taken to this work kindly, and have gardens which are the envy of their neighborhood. Under the advice and direction of the demonstration agent colored farmers are planning to sow a large acreage of crimson clover for the upbuilding of their lands.

The following is the program for this year, which colored farmers and their families are urged to follow: Increase the acreage of small grains and pastures; increase and improve the farm live stock; grow more legume hay and better pasture; balance grains fed with pasturage, silage, roughage and concentrates; harvest crops with live stock in the fields, and save labor; make best use of men, teams and implements; grow higher crop yields per acre; use more fertilizer and better tillage; increase fertility; grow clovers, use lime, phosphate and manures; save expenses; grow everything possible at home; have a productive garden and orchard, laying hens and good cows; avoid waste everywhere; save food, feed, labor and machinery; invest surplus earnings wisely.

Virginia Farm Demonstration

Agents Meet

Baltimore Daily Herald 2-6-19

Plans For Organization Of Extension Work Through- out Virginia Perfected

Hampton, Va., Feb. —The colored farm-demonstration agents of Virginia have just finished a four-day conference at Hampton Institute. They discussed "Effective Community Organization Work," "Co-operation of School and Demonstration Forces," "The 1919 Program for Club Work," "Demonstration Projects," and other problems relating to the proper conduct of extension work among farmers.

Among those who spoke were: Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, "County Agents Improve Rural Life"; E. A. Miller, of Washington, D. C., field agent for farm-demonstration work in Virginia West Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, "Patriotic, Liberal Service of

the Colored People"; Major Allen Washington, commandant at Hampton, "The County Agents Make Good"; Major J. L. Blair Buck, acting director of Hampton's Agricultural Department, "Carrying Plans into Action"; Charles H. Alvord, Washington, D. C., agriculturist and field agent for Texas and Oklahoma, "Leadership"; J. R. Hutchenson, Blacksburg, Va., assistant director of the Virginia extension work, "Demonstration Projects for 1919"; Charles G. Burr, Blacksburg, Va., state agent for boys' club work, "Projects for Boys"; F. S. Farrar, Jetersville, Va., district agent, farm-demonstration work in Virginia, "Relation of White and Colored People"; Emmet R. Price, Blacksburg, Va., editor, Extension Division, "The County Agent and the Public"; Charles W. Mason, Richmond, Va., assistant federal state director for Virginia, U. S. Employment Service, "Boys' Working Reserve"; Walter G. Young, Upper Zion, Va., district agent, farm-demonstration work in Virginia, "Community Organization Work," and John B. Pierce of Hampton, Va., special agent, Extension Work, South, "Development of Community Clubs."

The conference further perfected workable plans for more complete organization of extension work throughout Virginia. This extension work has been organized on a progressive basis, so that one year's work suggests a program for another year.

The assistant director of extension work for Virginia states that the conference succeeded in getting down to the things that are considered best for the development of extension work. Through conference discussions, new ways and means of developing all of the citizens of Virginia were discovered.